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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND WAR MAP, } STAMPED, 6D.  
FIVEPENCE,



THE WAR: THE IMPERIAL GUARD AT METZ.  
SEE PAGE 135

## PARLIAMENT ON THE WAR.

There has been a night's debate in the House of Commons upon the Franco-Prussian war. It was, perhaps, inevitable. The revelation made to this astonished country of the quasi-negotiations with which France and Prussia have been seeking, at the expense of Europe, to outwit one another, made it impossible for the Parliament of the United Kingdom to separate for the holidays without expressing, more or less emphatically, its sentiments in regard to the present crisis. On the whole, the discussion of Monday last exhibited laudable self-restraint on the part of most of the speakers, an earnest desire to maintain a position of neutrality, and a determination to fulfil, to the utmost requirements of fidelity and honour, the treaty obligations which rest upon the nation.

The debate, considered merely in a rhetorical point of view, was not exciting. With an occasional exception or two, the speech of Mr. Disraeli, who introduced the subject, was of a logical, solid, and even judicial character. Less warlike than many people had anticipated, but also less profusely studded with those epigrammatic phrases which often condense into an epithet suitable for being packed away in the memory for future reference large breadths of political controversy previously beaten out into thinness by successive orators, the speech of the right hon. gentleman on Monday night was neither unworthy of himself nor of the gravity of the occasion. As usual, however, where Mr. Disraeli aimed at originality in regard to the line of statesmanship commending itself to his wisdom, he entirely failed, and in the party criticism with which he assailed the policy of economy which the Government has pursued, he was subsequently convicted of gross inaccuracy in regard to almost all the leading facts which he had assumed.

The reply of the Prime Minister was even less effective, as an exemplification of rhetorical power, than Mr. Disraeli's attack. It was stripped of all immediate interest by the evident effort of the speaker to abstain from committing himself. The topics which he had to discuss were in themselves provocative of strong feeling, and it must have been a task of no small difficulty to move onward between them, or over them, or away from them, without dropping sparks of fire upon readily-explosive materials. But Mr. Gladstone's difficulty was enhanced by the fact that he had to do this under the vigilant gaze of the two great European Powers in respect of whose quarrel England has declared her neutrality. The speech of the First Lord of the Treasury gave satisfactory information, as far as information could be given, as to what has occurred up to the present time as to the position in which the country stands relatively to the belligerents, and as to the preparations that have been made, and as to the resources on which the Government can draw to support that position. But Mr. Gladstone cautiously evaded the question of Belgium, and neither gave to Parliament nor to the country any distinct intimation of how far the Government would consider itself bound to regard a violation of Belgian territory by either of the European Powers as a *casus belli* demanding prompt and decisive action.

The pungency necessary to assist the House in digesting the two *pièces de résistance* of the evening was furnished by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, unencumbered by any sense of official responsibility, well represented what we may describe as the indignantly-honest side of John Bull's nature. There was in his utterances some prejudice, some passion, not a little combativeness, and a fair proportion of common-sense and drollery; but we are not quite sure that there was sufficient calmness of counsel, or fulness of instruction, or force of moral appeal, to guide the policy of Great Britain in this peculiarly critical position of her interests. The debate, however, would not have been complete without the speech of the hon. member for Waterford; nor, indeed, without a brief protest or two, on the other hand, by Mr. Richard and Mr. Gilpin against any hasty movement which would drag us into war.

We gather from the prevailing tenour of the discussion in the House of Commons on Monday night—and our inferences are strengthened by the conversations that have occurred in the House of Lords—that both the Government and the Legislature of the United Kingdom are at present fixedly resolved upon a prudential but strictly honourable line of policy. The very fact that, previously to the commencement of the debate, notice was given of an intention of asking for 20,000 more men and a vote of credit to the amount of £2,000,000 more money, for the purpose of supporting our neutrality and of discharging all the duty that it devolves upon us, is sufficient to demonstrate to European Powers and to European peoples that England does not intend to adopt a policy of international isolation. The ease with which the Foreign Enlistment Bill has been pushed through its various stages proves that, as a neutral Power, we intend to discharge our obligations to the belligerents as effectually and with as much impartiality as possible. We shall not meddle on either side. We can hardly be said to sympathise with either side. We shall watch with eagerness for any good opening that may present itself through which we may advance an offer of mediation likely to conduce to the termination of hostilities. But, as Mr. Gladstone remarked, the disclosures which have recently reached us of those visions of aggrandisement which both the belligerent Powers have more or less contemplated, and the series of

diplomatic intrigues which were set on foot to ascertain to what extent such visions could be condensed into facts, have given a shock to public confidence from which it will not speedily recover. The spirit of England has recoiled at the sight which the draught treaty has brought under her notice, and the exploded diplomatic conspiracy has put her upon her mettle as well as upon her guard.

Even now, however, there is no general desire that the Queen's Government should unnecessarily commit itself to menace. The British people only need to be satisfied that the place of their country in the comity of European nations will be worthily filled, and will deserve as well as command the respect of the civilised world. Mr. Gladstone's Government evidently appreciate their high responsibility. That they have acted unblamably as between France and Prussia is sufficiently apparent from the published correspondence relating to the causes of the war. We have reason to believe that they will not in any way lower the standard of duty which they have chosen for themselves; and most probably it will be found, before the lapse of many days, that, without assuming a threatening tone, or defining by anticipation a *casus belli*, they have, nevertheless, secured for Belgium, in conformity with the strictest interpretation of treaty duties, a complete protection of her independence, and a more trustworthy guarantee than ever against any violation of her territorial integrity.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 4.

On the evening of Tuesday it was rumoured all over Paris that the French were the gainers of the first victory, having captured Saarbrück, after a sharp three-hours' engagement on the morning of that day—a piece of intelligence which turned the heads of the flâneurs of the boulevards, and was satisfactorily confirmed by the papers of the following morning; all the telegrams from the seat of war, from the one sent by the Emperor to those of the various interdicted newspaper correspondents, informing the Parisians, with singular unanimity, that the Prince Imperial had on this occasion "received the baptism of fire." The Emperor, it seems, was present at, if he did not direct, the attack.

It was to Metz, and not to Strasbourg, as erroneously stated last week, that the Emperor proceeded from St. Cloud. He took his departure, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, from the terminus in the reserved park of St. Cloud, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon and the members of his suite, after bidding adieu to the Empress and the Ministers present on the occasion. A train was in readiness at the Chemin de Fer l'Est, by which the Emperor proceeded to Metz, where on his arrival, at seven o'clock in the evening, he was received with the warmest acclamations, having been, moreover, vociferously cheered, according to all accounts, at the various stations along the line of route. On his arrival at headquarters he issued a proclamation to the army in which, after indulging in the ordinary commonplaces respecting "the defence of the soil and the honour of the country," he informed the troops that they were about to combat one of the best armies of Europe; that the war would be a long and serious one; and that it remained for them to prove once more what a French army could do, inflamed by a love of country; finally, that the universe had its eyes upon them, and, strangest of all, that the fate of liberty and civilisation depended on their success—as though, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, the sword were still the true civiliser, just as it was in the dark days of antiquity. Since his arrival at Metz, the Emperor has inspected the neighbouring positions, has held numerous councils of war, attended mass in the cathedral, and been present, as already mentioned, at the first success of the French arms.

Strasbourg has been placed in a state of complete defence. It has been encompassed by palisades, while the citadel has been completely surrounded by water, and arrangements have been made for flooding all the neighbouring country for several miles around within the space of forty-eight hours. Both Strasbourg and Metz, and, indeed, the other frontier towns, swarm at the present moment with police agents dispatched thither from Paris to trace out the numerous Prussian spies with which these places are believed to be infested. Gangs of workmen belonging to the Eastern Railway have, we hear, been told off for the duty of repairing, in conjunction with the corps of engineers, the rails and bridges destroyed by the Prussian troops upon the frontier.

The Baden officers taken prisoners at Niederbronn have been sent to Orleans, where they are permitted to reside on their parole. Numerous deserters from the Prussian army, who had crossed the frontier since the declaration of war, are at present confined at Tours.

At the close of last week Paris found a new excitement for itself. The Garde Mobile began taking its departure from the capital, and for a few days the streets, cafés, and railway stations were crowded with incipient warriors, all attired in clothes a good deal too big for them, and all, for the moment, under the care of fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers until their departure to be drilled and disciplined at the camps of Châlons and St. Maur. With the whole of these young gentlemen, at any rate, the war does not appear to be precisely popular, for numbers of them amused themselves by shouting "Vive la République!" and "Vive la Paix!" as they marched through the streets. Not only are the fortifications of Paris to be placed in a state of defence, but there is also a talk of forming four camps in the neighbourhood of the capital; at present, however, no actual steps have been taken with this object.

The Empress, who acts as Regent during the Emperor's absence with the army, presides at all Councils of Ministers; and the *Journal Officiel* daily publishes decrees signed by her "for the Emperor, in virtue of the powers which he has confided to us." It is thus the formula now runs.

Great activity prevails in Paris, especially with reference to preparing ambulances for the wounded. Considerable subscriptions still continue to flow in, and M. Nelaton has proceeded to the headquarters of the army to superintend the establishment of the first ambulances on the frontier. In the eastern departments of the empire the municipalities are placing public buildings, and private individuals are placing their châteaux, all duly provided with beds, at the service of the military authorities, to serve as hospitals for the wounded soldiers. The Minister of Justice, moreover, has suggested to the various municipalities that the money expended throughout the country in celebrating the Emperor's fête on Aug. 15

should be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded in connection with the present war.

The first detachment of French troops from Rome arrived early in the week at Marseilles. It is said that every French soldier now or lately in the Pontifical territory will have been draughted into the army of the Rhine within a fortnight from the present date.

The Minister of Justice and Religion has addressed a circular to the French Bishops and Protestant ministers desiring them to have prayers offered up in their respective dioceses and congregations for the success of the French arms; and it is rumoured that the Empress goes privately to the church of Notre Dame des Victoires to pray at the shrine of this arbiter of battles on behalf of France.

The High Court of Justice has been sitting at Blois during the past fortnight, occupied with the trial of prisoners charged with plotting against the life of the Emperor. Hardly any interest, however, is taken in its proceedings now that the all-absorbing topic of the war engages public attention. The evidence on the part of the Government has closed and the defences have been partially gone through, and it is generally believed that the proceedings will terminate at the commencement of the ensuing week. As in most affairs of the kind, it seems pretty clear, from the evidence of the witnesses brought forward by the Government to sustain the accusation, that such plot as existed was concocted in the first instance by those who subsequently denounced it.

M. Rochefort, whose term of six months' imprisonment will expire on the 8th inst., has been apprised that he will be required to serve out the further sentence of four months' imprisonment accorded to him long since for an assault he had committed upon the printer of an extremely scurrilous libel of which M. Rochefort had been the object.

The new Governor-General, *ad interim*, of Algeria is General Durrieu, an officer who has seen a good deal of service in that country.

Last week a large fire broke out at Havre, which resulted in an immense destruction of property. None of the shipping, however, in the port appears to have been damaged.

## ITALY.

The action of the French Government in withdrawing its troops from Rome has been the signal for a renewal of the attacks upon the Convention of September. The question has been raised by the Left in the Chamber of Deputies; but Signor Lanza has declared that the Government will observe the engagements to which it is pledged. They will never, he said, admit the pretensions of any individual initiative.

## BELGIUM.

The army of observation of the east has taken up a position on the great military road from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle.

There were serious election riots at Ghent, on Tuesday. Several convents were wrecked, and it was found necessary to call out the troops to suppress the disturbances. There was some disorder also at Brussels.

The Chambers have been convoked.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced in the official journal of Vienna that, in consequence of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, the Austrian Government has resolved to abrogate the Concordat with Rome. In an autograph letter the Emperor has directed the necessary bills to be drawn up for that purpose and laid before the Reichsrath.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the President of the Ministry introduced two bills—one granting a supplementary credit of 5,000,000 fl. required by the War Office, the other authorising the calling out for service, before its proper time, in October, of the contingent for 1870. The House voted the two bills urgent.

An Imperial decree has been published ordering the dissolution of the Bohemian Diet, and convoking a new one on Sept. 2. The other provincial Diets are convoked for Aug. 20, and the Reichsrath for Sept. 5. The Prime Minister, in a circular attached to the decree, says the object of the dissolution of the Diet is to enable the population of Bohemia to bring about a complete representation of the different provinces in the Reichsrath. This, the Minister believes, will be followed by a definite removal of their internal differences.

## AMERICA.

The Fenian General O'Neill and Colonel John T. Brown, on Saturday last, pleaded "Guilty of violating the neutrality laws," before the United States Court, at Windsor, Vermont. General O'Neill was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 10 dols.; Colonel John T. Brown to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of 5 dols.; Captain J. J. Monahan to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1 dol.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, having proclaimed martial law in several counties, has organised a force of negro militia, for the alleged purpose of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the Ku-Klux outrages. Several companies of Federal cavalry have been sent to North Carolina from Washington to sustain Governor Holden. The press generally, including the *New York Times*, strongly condemn the course pursued by Governor Holden and censure the Administration for supporting him.

The steam-boat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, exploded her boilers on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, at midnight on Sunday, and then caught fire. Twenty-six persons were drowned or burnt to death.

According to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury the national debt of the United States amounts to 2,510,250,000 dols., being a decrease of 17,000,000 dols. since July 1. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 103,000,000 dols. in coin, and 38,000,000 dols. in currency.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* tells us that the balance of popular sympathy in America is decidedly with the Germans. This feeling is partly ascribed to the weight of the German element in the United States.

The Khédive arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday from Constantinople, in good health.

The Académie des Sciences offers this year six mathematical prizes, each worth 3000f. Two botanical prizes, each of 3000f., are offered. Another of 3000f. is offered for the best essay on the geographical distribution of plants and animals. "On the Use of Electricity in Medicine" is the subject for which 25000f. are offered. Besides these large ones, many prizes of less value stand open to competition.

It is stated that nearly all the specie and treasure have been recovered by the diving expedition sent out to the sunken wreck of the British ship Hamilla Mitchell, in the China Sea, off Shanghai. Upwards of 101 boxes were got up by blowing up the deck of the wreck, containing 180,000 Mexican dollars. Thirty-four cases of treasure are missing, and these will be abandoned, the divers considering it impossible to find them, on account of their having fallen into deep water. Captain Lodge and the divers are returning to England.

## THE WAR.

The war between France and Germany, in which two great armies, each reckoned at not less than three or four hundred thousand soldiers, are opposed to each other along a frontier of sixty or seventy miles, has commenced with actual battle since our last weekly publication. In order to make the record of its progress, as the campaign goes on, distinctly intelligible to our readers, we present them with a large Map, forming a special Supplement to this Number, which will be found, we believe, more useful during the war than any other Map yet issued. It comprises the whole of Eastern France and Western Germany, with a part of Belgium, Holland, and the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic; its extent reaching eastward nearly to Berlin and to Leipzig; and southward, including Munich, with a part of Switzerland, as far as Bâle and Zurich. The German territories which the Emperor Napoleon now attempts to conquer—namely, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, between Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Treves, and Coblenz, with the portion of Hesse-Darmstadt about Mayence and Worms, and the Bavarian Palatinate, also, east of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim and Carlsruhe, are coloured red in our Map. This piece of Germany, having the general form of an obtuse-angled triangle, with its two acute angles pointing north-north-west and south-south-east respectively, is about 220 miles in extreme length, stretching along the left bank of the Rhine, but it is scarcely one hundred miles in its greatest breadth, which is from a point near the neutral town of Luxemburg, where is the obtuse angle of the triangle, to the Prussian fortress of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Its extent is therefore equal to that of all the southern and western counties of England between the Thames and Severn and the British Channel, supposing them to be cut off from the rest of our island by a line drawn from Oxford to Gloucester or to Bristol. The whole population (about four million souls) is of unmixed German race, and has never been subject to French dominion, except during the wars of the Republic and of the First Empire. Before the dissolution, early in this century, of the ancient German Empire (called the Holy Roman), which protected the numerous feudal principalities of Germany, these territories had remained for ages in a divided condition, some belonging to petty ecclesiastical sovereigns, and some to the independent States of Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse, Oldenburg, Homburg, and others. Napoleon I. converted a portion of them, with territories beyond the Rhine, into the kingdom of Westphalia, which he gave to his brother Jerome; other portions were distributed among his relatives and vassals. The restoration of these provinces to Germany was one of the most valuable fruits of the war of 1813 and 1814, in which the German nation rose as one man to expel the foreign invader, and forced him to abdicate his throne at Fontainebleau. Such is the history, in brief, and the summary description of this piece of Europe, distinguished by the red colouring in our Map, which the French Empire now pretends to seize. On its west or north-west side, from Luxemburg to Cleves, it is bordered not by France, but by the Dutch and Belgian territories of Luxemburg, Liège, Limburg, and Brabant, which are guaranteed in their independence and neutrality by the European treaties of 1831, 1839, and 1867. The only portion, therefore, of the French frontier which touches the German frontier, apart from the Rhine, is the line that forms the shortest side of the obtuse-angled triangle we have conceived, and which is delineated in red upon our Map. It is the line stretching from Sierck, near Thionville, to Lauterbourg, on the left bank of the Rhine, which may be a hundred miles straight; but not more than fifty miles of it adjoins the kingdom of Prussia; the remainder of this frontier runs along that of Rhenish Bavaria, from Sarreguemines to Lauterbourg. It is on the Prussian frontier, between Sierck, St. Avold, and Sarreguemines, and some miles further east to Bitsche, that the army of the French Emperor is collected for the invasion of Germany. A more particular notice of the actual scene of warfare is here required.

The river Saar, as it is named in German, or Sarre, as the French call it, rises in the Vosges mountains, in the French province of Alsace, and flows northward to Sarreguemines, whence it enters the Prussian territory, bending to the north-west, and passing the towns of Saarbruck, Saarlouis, and Merzig; till its junction with the Moselle, above the city of Treves (which the Germans name Trier), finally sending its waters into the Rhine at Coblenz. The valley of the Saar, lying deep between wooded hills, crosses a tract of uneven country, some thirty miles wide, inclosed by the Vosges mountains on its south side, and the Hockwald, or highlands of the Moselle, on its north side. This seems to be the probable first battle-field of the hostile armies. It may be easily found on the Map by looking for the names of Saarlouis, Saarbruck, and Zweibrücken, in the red portion, and those of Boulay, St. Avold, Forbach, Sarreguemines, and Bitsche, in the black part, which are the positions held respectively by the Prussians and the French. The French have the advantage of a railway connecting all the places along their line with the fortress of Thionville, the great arsenal of Metz, and Nancy, the chief town of Lorraine, which may be regarded as their base of operations. The Prussians, on the other hand, possess railway communication both with Mayence (or Mainz) and with Coblenz, as well as with Mannheim, in Baden, the head-quarters of the South German army. The junction of these German lines of railway appears to be in the valley of the Nahe, not far from Homburg, eastward of the tract of broken land intersected by the Saar. The Prussians will certainly not abandon this point without a tremendous struggle to keep it; so that there is every reason to believe the main battle is to take place in the district lying between Zweibrücken and Saarlouis, with Saarbruck in front of its centre. The capture of Saarbruck by the French, on Tuesday last, is the prelude to this terrible conflict.

The small Prussian town of Saarbruck, by French writers spelt Sarrebruck, is eight miles north of Sarreguemines, a French town, but only half that distance from Forbach, which is likewise in France. Saarbruck, with its 14,000 inhabitants, is a manufacturing town, like other places in this region of coal and iron. It stands on the left bank of the Sarre, and is united with its suburb St. Johann, on the north side of the river, by two bridges. The river is broader than the Thames at Oxford. "Taking your stand," says a correspondent, "on the new bridge between St. Johann and Saarbruck, and facing south, you have before you the town of Saarbruck, consisting of two or three very long straight streets, parallel to the river and slightly rising. The houses, which are in no way remarkable or picturesque, are of two stories mostly, with windows in their high-pitched tile roofs. A broad hill rises immediately behind the town, and a street branching out on the right slopes upwards for some way. Then the houses cease, and the road goes on with a turn to the top of the hill. But leave this for the present and look from your station on the bridge towards the right, that is, westwards down the river. You see a long brick railway bridge crossing the stream; this is the railway from Saarbruck into France, Forbach is the first station, and

the line continues to Metz. Now leave the bridge and walk into Saarbruck, turn to the right and follow the road up the hill. From the top of the hill you see all that there is of the war in this quarter. You look out over a broad valley, bounded to the left and in front by swelling wooded hills; to the right you see the railway bridge a mile or so lower down the river, and the railway running towards Forbach up the valley of a little stream, with lakes at right angles to the valley immediately in front of you." The hills come down in a thick wedge, separating the two valleys, and on these hills the French were encamped at the end of last week.

The French attacked Saarbruck on Saturday, but not in force, and were easily repulsed. Their seeming attack was perhaps a mere reconnaissance to learn the Prussian strength in that place. On Tuesday, at eleven in the forenoon, the real attack was made with success. It was effected by the division of General Froissard, who was, till lately, charged with the care of the Prince Imperial at Paris. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were present during the conflict. The town was bombarded from the neighbouring hills, and two hours later the Prussian advanced posts were carried at the point of the bayonet; and the French artillery then dislodged the Prussians from the town. The estimate of the Prussian force engaged varies from 10,000 to 20,000. The correspondents of the French papers, writing from Saarbruck, represent the effect of the mitrailleuses as very murderous. It is stated that the Prussians were withdrawing towards Treves. Saarbruck, being an open town, was not occupied by the French. It was believed that the 7th Prussian Army Corps, numbering 25,000 men, was between Saarlouis and Saarbruck. The Emperor sent off a telegram to the Empress, reporting as follows the heroic behaviour of her little son:—"Louis has just received his baptism of fire. He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. A division of General Froissard has captured the heights which overlook the left bank at Saarbruck. The Prussians made but a short resistance. We were in the front rank, but the bullets and cannon-balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm. We have only lost one officer and ten men killed.—NAPOLEON." The town of Saarbruck was burnt. The conflict was all over between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. This action had been preceded on Monday by several cavalry skirmishes on the hills between Saarbruck and Sarreguemines (or Saargemünd, as the Germans say) which enabled the French to occupy all the high ground, and the capture of Saarbruck then became a matter of course. We have received from our Special Artist at the French head-quarters a sketch of Forbach, and one of the view from Forbach looking across the frontier into Prussia. These will be engraved for next week's paper.

The King of Prussia, who was at Mayence on Tuesday, is Commander-in-Chief of all his own forces and of those of his northern confederates and of his southern allies; but the direction of military operations has been intrusted to his two Royal Lieutenants—Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince of Prussia. The former is in command on the right, at Coblenz. The King's head-quarters were at Kreutznach, the well-known watering-place on the Nahe, on the left bank of the Rhine, about ten miles' distance from the confluence of that river with the Rhine at Bingen. The Crown Prince was to take the command of the armies of the Southern States—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden—and he was on Sunday at Mannheim, in Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Neckar with that river. The greater part of the German main force was drawn up on the Rhine between Coblenz and Mannheim, with its centre at Mayence.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Recruiting for the Army is being vigorously carried on.

Two houses in Leather-lane fell on Sunday night, and the inmates were rescued with much difficulty.

The freehold site of the Church of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, occupying an area of 3740 square feet, was last week sold by tender for the sum of £10,200.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Tuesday, it was resolved to contribute £500 in aid of the sufferers by the great fire at Constantinople.

The Odd Fellows' annual fête came off, on Monday, at the Crystal Palace; but its success was considerably marred by the violent storm which set in at one o'clock and lasted a considerable time.

At a convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of England, held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, Earl De Grey and Ripon was installed as the Grand First Principal of the Order.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society, on Tuesday, it was stated that during the present year the receipts had amounted to about £24,000, and with this sum 5000 persons had been assisted to emigrate.

The ceremony of opening Walton Bridge free of toll was on Monday performed by the joint committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation of the City of London, amidst much rejoicing. The day was observed as a general holiday in the neighbourhood.

The honorary freedom of the City of London, in a gold casket, was presented to M. de Lesseps, on Saturday, at a special general court of the Common Council. An eloquent address of presentation was delivered by Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain, to which M. de Lesseps made a suitable reply.

More than £300 has been received by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in aid of the fund now being raised there to present tokens of the public appreciation of the loyalty and valour of the Canadian volunteers in defending the frontiers of the Dominion during the recent Fenian raids.

An inquest was held, yesterday week, on the body of the Hon. F. Charteris, eldest son of Lord Elcho, who, as stated in our last Number, died from a wound in the head inflicted by a pistol-shot. Evidence was given which showed that the deceased was exceedingly careless in handling firearms; and, from the direction of the wound, the medical men pronounced, without hesitation, the discharge to have been accidental. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The Rev. Robert Moffat, who for upwards of fifty years has been engaged in mission work, received a cordial welcome, on Monday, from the directors of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Moffat assured his hearers that it would give him the utmost pleasure still to further the cause of missions; and, when he had fully recovered the use of his native tongue, he hoped to encourage the Churches not only by his presence but by his words. Mr. Moffat was, on Wednesday, entertained at a breakfast by the directors of the London Missionary Society, when he narrated some interesting facts, showing the civilising influence which mission work had wrought upon the savages amongst whom he had laboured for more than half a century.

The Marquis of Westminster has caused a communication to be made to the Workman's Club and Institute for Pimlico, offering a contribution of £1000 and a site for the erection of a Workman's Club and Institute in Pimlico. A further sum of about £1500 will be required for the establishment of an institution which it is intended shall be a model one of its class.

Her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished company were entertained, last Saturday evening, by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. Mr. Cardwell responded for the Army, the Navy, and the Reserve; Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the toast of the evening, the Lord Chancellor replied on behalf of the House of Peers, Mr. Bruce returned thanks for the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the health of the ladies. The Premier, in earnestly pointing out that the duty of this country, difficult though it might be, was to preserve a strict neutrality, looked forward to the time when the friendly offices of non-combatants might be employed to stop the deadly carnage which threatens to desolate the Continent.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ult., the third party of emigrants sent to Canada this year by the East-End Family Emigration Fund was dispatched to Liverpool from the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway Company. The party numbered 200 men, women, and children from the east of London, all of whom were more or less in a starving and destitute condition.—A large number of emigrants, consisting of about 350 to 400 persons, left the London Docks, on Thursday week, en route for Canada. The greater portion of the number consisted of members belonging to the Working Men's Emigration Association, which has already sent out several large parties this season. The emigrants embarked on board the fine clipper ship St. Leonards, in which vessel every arrangement for the comfort of the people on the voyage had been made under the superintendence of the president of the association.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations in the names of streets in the metropolitan district to be carried out:—Little Distaff-lane, City, to be called Distaff-lane; Wellington-street and High-street, Southwark, to be incorporated under the name of Borough High-street, and the houses re-numbered. The house improperly described as No. 15A, Connaught-square, to be re-numbered and called 3, Berkeley-place. No alteration will be made in the name, Victoria-road, Kensington; in the numbering of the houses in St. Peter's-lane, John-street, Smithfield; and in the numbers of the houses in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The houses on the north side of St. George's-street, St. George's-in-the-East, westward of No. 200, to be re-numbered consecutively in continuation of the existing numbers. The subsidiary names in Blacks-road and South-street, Hammersmith, will be abolished, and the houses be re-numbered. The houses in Essex-street, Southwark, and in Brook-street, Cambridge-road, and Waterloo-street, Hammersmith, will also be re-numbered.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. The life-boat Lucy, stationed at Whitby, was fortunately the means, on the 26th ult., in conjunction with a steamer, of bringing safely into harbour the schooner Mary and Jane, of Sunderland, and her crew of four men, that vessel having struck on Whitby rocks. On the following day the Blackpool life-boat Robert William saved the yacht Active, of that place, and the four persons on board; they had been overtaken by the gale, and were in a very perilous position on the Crusader sandbank, off the Lancashire coast. Rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to about £1900 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The Ancient Order of Foresters had just presented, through their secretary, Samuel Shawcross, Esq., the sum of £100 as their contribution for the past year, in aid of the support of their life-boats Forester and Foresters' Pride, which had been generously presented by the order to the society, and which are stationed respectively at Newquay, Cardiganshire, and at West Hartlepool. A legacy of £10 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Wells, of Plymouth, had also been remitted to the institution. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Chapel (Lincolnshire) new life-boat station on the 22nd ult. a most imposing demonstration took place. Some reports having been read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, the proceedings terminated.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The series of our Illustrations of the War, from Sketches furnished by our Special Artists in France and Germany, was commenced in the last Number of this Journal. We this week present, in an extra Supplement, a Map of the Countries on both sides of the Rhine, from the North Sea to the borders of Switzerland; the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, of Hesse-Darmstadt, and of Bavaria, on the left or west bank of that river, being distinguished by a red colour, as the territories which the Emperor of the French is seeking to conquer. This map will be more particularly referred to in our weekly chronicle of the most recent events, to be continued during the campaign. The subjects of our Engravings in the present Number, though relating to the war, are of a diversified character, including the scenes of popular excitement in Paris; the dispatch of a mitrailleuse field battery from the Eastern railway station; the departure of the Emperor and Prince Imperial from Paris, and their arrival at the frontier town of Metz; the passage of the Imperial Guard through that town, and its enthusiastic reception by the people; a view of Metz, with the camp of the French troops there; and a view in the town of Nancy, one of the chief places in Lorraine. On the other side, we present an illustration of the scene at the Guards' Barracks in the Charlotten-Strasse at Berlin, when the reserves of the Prussian regiments of Guards were being collected for active service.

It was on Thursday week, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, that Napoleon III. and his little son left the Palace of St. Cloud to start for the seat of war. The Imperial family, at nine o'clock, were waited upon by the Ministers of State and by the officers of the court and of the army chosen to accompany his Majesty and the Prince Imperial. These are the Generals de Bévillie, de la Moskowa, Castelnau, de Wauvert de Genlis, Reille, Fayé, Pajol, and Canu, Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor; General Courson de la Villeneuve, Adjutant-General of the Palace; Captains Nepp, d'Hendecourt, Dreyse, de Morcourt, de Trécesson, officers of ordnance; Viscount Lepic, Marshal of the Household and Palace; Colonel Tascher de la Pagerie, Marshal of the Household; Count Davilliers de Saint-Jean-d'Angély, First Equerry; Messrs. Raimbeaux, Suarez de Aulan, and

de Massa, Equerries; Doctors Conneau, Corvisart, and Larrey; M. Franceschini Piétri, Private Secretary; Viscount Pierre Daru, Cabinet Courier. MM. Tascher de la Pagerie and Raimbeaux left the night before. The suite of the Prince Imperial consists of Commandant Larrey and Captain Clary, Aides-de-Camp; Messrs. Bachon and d'Aure, Equerries. The Emperor wore the uniform of a General of Division, as on his departure for the Italian campaign. The Imperial party, except the ladies (the Empress having affectionately embraced her son), left by the private railway which runs into the Palace grounds of St. Cloud, and gained the Strasbourg line by the circular iron-way which runs round Paris. Thus quietly, almost unobserved, and without any demonstration, the Emperor left his capital for a war involving the most important consequences at home and abroad.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the same day (Thursday week) the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and Prince Napoleon arrived at Metz, which is distant 170 miles from Paris. They were received at the railway station by Marshal Lebœuf and his suite, and took their seats in open carriages, each drawn by four horses; the Emperor, with Marshal Lebœuf, General Frossard, and another general officer, sitting in one carriage; while the little Prince, with Prince Napoleon and two other military gentlemen, occupied another carriage. Marshal Bazaine came behind in a carriage by himself. In this equipage, escorted by the Cent Gardes, they proceeded through the town to the Prefecture. The carriage of the Prince Imperial and the Cent Gardes were smothered with flags and flowers. The Imperial party was cheered, and the "Marseillaise" was sung by the people. There

was no ceremonial reception. In the sketch we have engraved, only the back of the Emperor's carriage is shown, just entering the gate of the mansion of the Prefecture. The figure of his Majesty is therefore not seen. The carriage following, which appears in the foreground to the left hand of our Engraving, is that containing the little Prince and Prince Napoleon, with the two general officers who accompanied them. The troops saluting, with uplifted sabres, on the left hand of the Emperor as he drives in, are the Cent Gardes; on his right hand he is saluted by the Chasseurs à Pied, presenting their rifles, with their flag in front; while the Chasseurs à Cheval of the Garde sit behind them and perform a cavalry salute. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a General of Division, with a star of the Legion of Honour on his left breast; but he had his great coat on. The Prince



THE WAR: SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE IN PARIS.

Imperial wore the uniform of a sous-lieutenant. It was the second time that Napoleon III. had visited Metz, his first visit being in September, 1857. The public buildings were illuminated that evening, after dark, and the streets were thronged with groups of soldiers, mostly singing, after their drinking, the eternal "Marseillaise," or "Partant pour la Syrie," or "Mourir pour la Patrie." Next day, after inspecting the camp at Metz, the Emperor went by rail to St. Avold, and thence to Sarreguemines, accompanied by his son and General Frossard, who commands the third army corps.

The town of Metz, which was briefly described in our last, with the ancient fortifications and the modern arsenal, shown in two of our Engravings, is the capital of the French department of the Moselle. It was once a free German city. Its strength as a fortress, its arsenal, powder-mills, and cannon-foundry, its large military hospitals and schools for the engineers and artillery, make it a place of great importance to the French empire. The two rivers here uniting form several little islands, connected with each other and the river banks by not less than fifteen bridges. On one of these islets is built the mansion of the Prefect, in which the Emperor took up his abode. The general view shown by our Artist in his sketch is taken from the road to Thionville, north-west of the town. The cathedral, which can be seen from all round high above all the houses of the town, is a very grand build-

ing, and in good preservation. The font is an old Roman bath of red porphyry, and is called the "Lune de César." There is also a round church of the Templars still existing in the citadel, called the "Eglise des Templiers;" while another, which has been absorbed into the cathedral, was called the church of "Notre Dame de la Ronde." It is supposed to date from the twelfth century. There is also an ancient stone throne in the cathedral. The Emperor Charles V. laid siege to Metz in 1552, but after ten months had to raise the siege, declaring that "fortune is a woman, and favours only the young." This was applied to the Duc de Guise, who had thrown himself into the place, and whose defence saved it, being at the time comparatively a young man. The later fortifications were planned by Vauban, but were finished by Marshal de Belleisle and Cormontaigne.

The incident represented in the Engraving on our front page was witnessed by our Artist in the streets of Metz while the Imperial Guard was marching through. These fine soldiers appear in stature above the ordinary size of the French Line regiments, their tall shakos adding very much to their height. Where our Artist stood, a girl came forward with a bunch of flowers in her hand, and presented them to the soldiers as they passed. It was curious to observe the different characters of the men at receiving the simple offering. There was not a moment to stay, scarcely even to

say "Merci," for the line was in movement. Some were almost past before they noticed the offering, and had to make rather an awkward recognition; but the flowers were always accepted with a smile and an acknowledgment to her who gave them.

Nancy, which, it was once reported, had been selected as the Imperial head-quarters, was the capital of Lorraine, and is now the chief town of the department of the Meurthe. Nancy has been declared to be one of the finest towns in France, and certainly has some claims to the title. The streets are wide and well formed, running at right angles to each other, while the public buildings give it a very architectural appearance. The Hotel de Ville is a fair specimen. It looks well, but it is rather florid in its style. It is decorated with a great number of tricoloured flags at present. The statue is that of Stanislaus Leszczyński, King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine, who, after abdicating the crown of Poland in 1738, came to Lorraine and made those improvements in Nancy for which the town, as a mark of gratitude, raised the monument. There is a cathedral; and the ancient Church of St. Evre, or Epvre, is being rebuilt in Gothic. There is a statue in one of the streets dedicated to "Mat de Dombasle." A plough supports the figure, indicating some service which he must have performed for agriculture. There is an old Palace of the Dukes of Lorraine at Nancy.



THE WAR: METZ FROM THE THIONVILLE ROAD.

## BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Warles, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at 5, Cromwell-house, Lady Cairns, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at 65, Brook-street, Lady Mary Shelley, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at 23, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, Lady Henry Vere-Cholmondeley, of a daughter.  
On the 29th ult., at 2, Park-crescent, Portland-place, W., the wife of Henry Arthur Blyth, of a son.  
On June 18, at Mussoorie, East Indies, the wife of Staff-Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at Milverton, Somerset, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Mayers, late 86th Regiment, of a son.  
On May 28, at Bangalore, the wife of T. Robinson, Esq., officiating P.W.D., Mysore and Coorg, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Benedict's Church, Glastonbury, by the Rev. E. C. Lethbridge, M.A., Vicar of West Thurrock, Essex, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Walter Alnutt, M.A., Vicar of St. Benedict's, Reginald Porch, of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of Thomas Porch Porch, Esq., of Edgley, to Ann Rebecca (Annie), second daughter of James Austin, Esq., of The Abbey, Glastonbury.  
On the 28th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Withington, near Manchester, by the Rev. F. B. Guy, D.D., Head Master of Forest School, Walthamstow, assisted by the Rev. Wm. H. Strong, Rector of the parish, William Henry Bradshaw, B.A., eldest son of William Bradshaw, Esq., Slade House, Levenshulme, to Catherine Annette, only daughter of James Heard, Esq., Withington.

## DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at 155, Maid-a-va, the Rev. Sidney Henry Widdington, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir David Latimer Tilling Widdington, K.C.H., aged 66. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On the 30th ult., at Cardigan, deeply regretted, Richard Emmott, for many years the faithful and valued servant and friend of John Colby, Esq., Fyone, Pembroke-shire, aged 84.  
On the 1st inst., at the residence of his uncle, 208, Clapham-road, David Lawrence Wingate, only child of R. Wingate, Esq., of Banffy Hunyad, Hungary, aged 12 years.  
On the 26th ult., at Malaga, Dr. Shortliffe, aged 62.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.

SUNDAY, Aug. 7.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Name of Jesus. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Chapel Royal, St. James's (probable), the Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.  
MONDAY, 8.—The Roman Emperor Trajan died, 117; George Canning, statesman, died while Premier, 1827. Opening of the Art-Union Exhibition.  
TUESDAY, 9.—Fulton's steam-boat tied on the Seine, at Paris, 1809. The Ashburton Treaty, defining the boundaries of Canada and the United States, ratified, 1842.  
WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence, martyr. Foundation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1675. Anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanical Society, 1 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 11.—The Republic of Bolivia, South America, established, 1825. Half-quarter day. Probable appearance of meteors, about sunrise.  
FRIDAY, 12.—The province of Bengal subjected to the East India Company by the Great Mogul, 1765.  
SATURDAY, 13.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor died, 1667. Art-Union Act passed, 1846. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 5	11 22	11 58	12 30	1 54	2 33	3 19

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 26' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
July	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles. In.
13	29.827	62.9	55.5	78	54.6	74.7	SW. WSW.	136 +016
14	30.034	66.5	51.3	60	55.7	80.8	SSW. S. WSW.	140 +000
15	29.898	69.0	53.4	59	50.4	81.9	S. SW.	244 +012
16	29.870	64.9	46.0	74	47.0	76.4	W. WSW.	228 +000
17	..	..	..	..	51.9	74.2	W.	187 +000
18	30.083	63.2	55.4	77	58.6	71.4	SSW. S.	129 +000
19	30.190	70.2	57.7	66	60.9	80.7	WSW. W. WNW.	118 +000
20	30.220	70.9	53.3	56	59.4	85.3	WNW. WSW.	170 +000
21	30.109	70.4	54.6	59	57.4	84.0	W.	180 +000
22	30.145	70.8	50.1	50	59.0	86.3	ENE. E.	264 +000
23	30.067	69.1	50.2	53	57.4	80.4	E.	430 +000
24	..	..	..	..	60.0	82.5	E. ENE.	392 +000
25	29.806	72.8	56.5	58	62.4	85.8	ESE. SE. SSW.	151 +005
26	29.921	66.9	60.1	88	59.8	78.7	N. NNW.	206 +019
27	30.021	67.3	55.5	67	60.2	80.6	NNE. N.	405 +000
28	30.152	59.9	51.6	75	58.2	64.1	NE. NNE.	281 +000
29	30.076	57.7	48.2	72	50.3	64.2	NNE.	285 +000
30	29.931	61.0	53.5	78	55.9	74.4	ENE. ESE.	246 +010
Aug.	1	29.798	65.8	60.6	84	61.0	E. NE.	158 +050
2	29.880	63.5	61.3	93	61.6	70.7	NNE. ESE.	119 +130
							ENE.	163 +010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

JULY 13 TO JULY 19.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.804	30.034	29.960	29.940	30.047	30.069	30.193	
Temperature of Air ..	..	66.0	70.2	74.9	63.0	67.0	71.6	71.6	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	..	59.6	60.0	65.2	56.0	57.4	60.1	63.8	
Direction of Wind ..	..	SW.	SSW.	S.	W.	SSW.	WSW		
JULY 20 TO JULY 26.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.266	30.140	30.169	30.114	29.979	29.794	29.915	
Temperature of Air ..	..	73.3	73.0	73.7	72.6	74.6	75.0	65.6	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	..	62.0	62.9	62.7	61.0	60.0	63.5	63.1	
Direction of Wind ..	..	WNW	W	ENE.	E.	E.	ESE.	NSW	
JULY 27 TO AUG. 2.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.020	30.146	30.104	29.976	29.732	29.787	29.939	
Temperature of Air ..	..	66.5	60.5	59.2	65.5	70.5	69.5	67.1	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	..	63.2	56.7	53.0	59.0	64.3	65.6	64.1	
Direction of Wind ..	..	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	ENE.	E.	NNE.	ENE.	

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,  
in aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL (Thirtieth Celebration), on  
AUG. 30 and 31; and SEPT. 1 and 2, 1870.

Principal Vocalists.—Miss Tiliens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Lina di Mura, Madame Patey and Miss Dreddell; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foll. Solo Pianoforte.—Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Violin.—M. Sainton, Organist.—Mr. Stimpson. Conductor.—Sir Michael Costa.

## OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

Tuesday Morning—"Elijah," Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—"Naaman," Costa.  
Thursday Morning—"Moses," Handel.  
Friday Morning—"St. Peter" (a new Oratorio), Benedict (composed expressly for the Festival); Requiem, Mozart.  
Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata ("Paradise and the Peri"), J. F. Barnett (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and Overture, Prometheus and Zampa.  
Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Instrumental Works, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the Festival); Choral Ode (ditto), Dr. Stewart. Second Part will consist entirely of Selections from the works of Beethoven.  
Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata ("Nala and Damayanti"), Dr. F. Hiller (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, including Kreutzer Sonata and Overture "Guillaume Tell."  
Friday Evening—"Samson," Handel.  
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after Aug. 5.  
By order, HOWARD B. SMITH,  
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

## THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Favourite, &c., Stalls, &c., Area, &c.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chancery; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Park and Gardens, Refreshed by Rain, never more Beautiful.—Excursions Daily. For Terms of Admission for Large Parties apply to the Secretary.  
Monday and Friday.—The Mycon's Private Troupe of Japanese. No such quaint, fantastic, or grotesque exhibition has ever been submitted to public notice. Top Spinning, Tub Pyramids, and other marvellous feats.  
Tuesday and Thursday.—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's Comic Operetta, "Box and Cox," each afternoon at Three o'clock.  
Wednesday.—Great Choral Gathering of 4500 Certificated Tonic Sol-Faists. The Programme will include several special pieces, in which the full Orchestral Band of the Company will assist. Conductors—Mr. J. Sarll and Mr. J. Proudman. Organist—Mr. J. Coward. Concert at 3.30 on Great Handel Orchestra.  
Monday to Friday, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets—present issue admitting to the long series of operas announced for this and next month, and to four days of next year's Handel Festival, and the Great Centenary Celebration of Sir Walter Scott, and generally till July 31, 1871. At all entrances and agents.  
Saturday.—Opera, "Martha" (first time), and Afternoon Promenade. Admission, 2s. 6d., or by Guinea Season-Tickets.  
Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Fountains, Ferns, Water Lilies, magnificent Flower Beds, and the thousand and one attractions of the "Palace of the People's Pleasures."  
The Court of War Material (receiving additions daily) contains Chassepots, Needle-Guns, and Rifles of all kinds, Models of Monocraft and other Guns, Maps of Seat of War, Photographs of Bridges, Fortresses, and of principal Commanders and Statesmen, portion of Armour Plate of Prussian Ironclad, König Wilhelm, &c. Admission free.  
The wonderful Photo-Sculptural Views of Pompeii should be seen by everybody.  
NOTE.—The Date of the next Grand DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will be shortly announced. Stalls for Series of Operas, including above and fourteen other Representations, £1 1s., should be secured early.

Now ready,  
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

The Map which is issued with this number of our Journal may unhappily be at once marked with the fatal sign that blood has been shed. We have news, though imperfect and contradictory, that a military operation of significance, if not of importance, took place on Tuesday. Saarbrück, on the left bank of the Saar, was on that day bombarded by the French from the neighbouring heights, and after about two hours was evacuated by the Prussians. The dreadful game has begun in earnest.

As regards the affair itself, it is impossible, with the limited and differing stories before us, to say whether any real advantage has been gained by the invaders, or whether the Emperor has merely served his purpose of signalling his appearance at the head of his army by a showy and successful feat of artillery. This at least he has achieved, and he has obtained the material on which to base a sentimental telegram to the Empress, in which he has been able to say that "Louis," their son, has received his baptism of fire, and behaved so undauntedly that the soldiers wept at beholding the courage of the gallant lad. France needed no reminding for whose sake a father rushes into a perilous war; but there is a certain fitness in thus opening it and displaying the Heir Apparent in the front of battle. It is not necessary to suppose that the father permitted the son, upon whom his affections centre, and for the strengthening of whose claims upon France the war is being made, to be exposed to any very serious danger. The balls "rolled at our feet" is the Emperor's phrase; and it would be sufficient, without the light which is thrown upon the business by the statement that, after two hours of fighting, one French officer and ten men were left on the field. Saarbrück is described as having been set on fire in several places, and in one despatch is called a heap of ashes; and, allowing for the received mode of using certain words, we may suppose that a flourishing town has been devastated. What followed we have yet to learn; but the operation must have produced what is called a good moral effect upon the French army. The Emperor arrives, with his brave boy, and the delay which is said to have chafed the French soldiery ceases, splendid artillery open upon the enemy, and he retreats. The first blow is delivered by France, and it is brilliant, and an omen of future glory. Let us drink to Napoleon and to Louis! Such has doubtless been the cry in the French ranks, and it must be conceded that the campaign has begun with éclat. Whether much more might not have been done had the French Generals been permitted to act for themselves will appear hereafter—we have as yet but to record a coup which will be hailed with satisfaction by France.

But there are two sides to a battle, as to a story. The Prussians have not told us much, and leave us to infer that they do not think there is much to tell. They assert that Saarbrück was hardly defended at all, and certainly cannot be said to have been fortified. Their force was not large, for they had not intended to hold the place, and the order was that, after making a certain show of resistance, the soldiers were to retire, and did so, in presence of enemies enough to have overwhelmed them, had the assault been made. It would be absurd to admit for a moment the idea that the Prussians had not calculated on all that has been done, or that the bombardment of Saarbrück took them by surprise, or disturbed their plans. Before these lines are read we may possibly be made clearly to understand that neither was the case, and the illustration may be furnished by movements of their own. We are curious to learn what the Prussians say about the effect of the terrible mitrailleuse, which, according to the French, came into play with such deadly effect that two detachments were half annihilated by the discharges. The Prussians are men of figures, and will supply us with the arithmetical truth: It has been fairly pointed out that, even if the new weapon shall prove to have been as destructive as is stated, it was used under conditions which gave it every possible advantage, and

which will not be accorded in a field of battle. Still, France may have gained something by confirming her enemies' belief that she has a hideous instrument against which they have yet to learn to bring a disabling power.

To the great war question itself reference is elsewhere made, and these observations are designed merely to serve as an early record of the first real event of the war. The considerations which occur to all who appreciate the stern gravity of the crisis have been all but exhaustively treated by the English journals, and little is left to them but to narrate events, with such elucidation as study of the successive situations may suggest. But nothing must be forgotten; and least of all must anyone forget the history which, though not old, is in danger of being neglected amid the excitement of scenes to which that now occupying us is child's play. However grand may be the military conceptions about to be worked out, however splendid may be the execution of those conceptions, and however brilliant may be individual or collective valour on both sides, none of us must forget that we are watching a needless war commenced under false pretences. But, though this is so, the war itself becomes a fact of the most tremendous importance, not only for its own sake, but by reason of the complications to which it may lead. We have no desire to advance a step further than is necessary in the way of alarm. Both Powers have given the most solemn assurances that there shall be no reason for alarm on the one question which may connect England with Continental events. We have elsewhere spoken of the declarations of our own Government; and as these imply a perfect recognition of the duties and liabilities of England, we gladly leave the matter for the present in the hands of those who are responsible for the preservation of peace while it is compatible with the preservation of honour. But when war has once begun it is impossible to say when it may cease or how far it may spread; and those who had indulged some faint hope that at the supreme moment negotiation might be managed must own to an honest regret that such hope has been finally extinguished by the roar of the cannon that opened upon Saarbrück.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Pickard, returned to Osborne, yesterday week, from London. In the afternoon Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, attended by Viscountess Clifden, honoured the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero with their presence at the annual games of the Whippingham school-children at Whippingham Rectory.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Earl and Countess Granville, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, and the Hon. Eva Macdonald have been staying at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have dined with her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Colonel the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., has succeeded Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting.

The Duke of Edinburgh attains his twenty-sixth year to-day (Saturday).

Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louisa and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, is expected to return to Windsor Castle on the 17th inst. Her Majesty will probably proceed to Balmoral on the following day.

The Queen has contributed £500 towards the fund for the completion of the new University buildings at Glasgow.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, General Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House, on Tuesday night, from Denmark. The Prince and Princess left Copenhagen on Saturday last, but were detained on their homeward voyage by the prevalence of dense fogs.

The Princess drove out on Wednesday, and, in the evening, accompanied the Prince to the Vaudeville Theatre.

## PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will honour the forthcoming festival of "The Three Choirs" of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester with their presence. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Lady Emily Foley, at Stoke Edith Park, about twelve miles from Hereford, during the festival, which commences at Hereford on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has left her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk have left Princes-gate for the Channel Islands.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and the Ladies Hervey have left their residence in St. James's-square for Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Witley Court, Worcestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke have left their residence in Portman-square for Sidney Lodge, near Southampton.

The Marquis of Normanby (the captain) and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms gave a dinner at their mess, St. James's Palace, on Tuesday evening, at which General Anderson, C.B., Mr. Henry French, Mr. Albert Gillett, Mr. C. T. Smith, and other guests were entertained.

The Speaker gave his sessional dinner on Wednesday evening to the principal officers and clerks of the House of Commons.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, William Ryton, to be Rector of Harlington.  
 Baker, Augustus; Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, Worcester.  
 Baker, Henry Fowler; Vicar of Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.  
 Brass, John; Curate of St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 Connolly, J. C.; Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk.  
 Cundy, H. G.; Rector of Miserden.  
 Dene, John; Rector of Newton Tracey, Barnstaple.  
 Jones, Richard; Chaplain to Marston Chapel, near Birmingham.  
 Kent, Frederick William; Incumbent of Walsingham and Houghton.  
 McDowell, J. R.; Rector of Charlcombe.  
 Newton, W. A.; Curate of St. John's, Nottingham.  
 Nuttall, William; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Manchester.  
 Olivier, Henry A.; Rector of Havant.  
 Perowne, Canon; Rector of Llandysilio, Oswestry.  
 Piggott, Thomas; Curate of St. John's, Upper Holloway.  
 Shattock, J. B.; Curate of Hentsridge.  
 Stanley, Algernon Charles; Curate of St. Mary's, Soho.  
 Stewart, Charles Henry; Curate of all Saints', Newington.  
 Strong, W. H.; Curate of Ashby-de-la-Zouch-cum-Blackfordby.  
 Vanderlin, E. J. H.; Curate of Witlebury-cum-Silverstone.  
 Warr, G. W.; Vicar of Childwall, Lancashire.  
 Whelan, R. W.; Rector and Prebendary of Clonmetham.  
 Willey, W.; Rector of Riddington, Rutlandshire.  
 Wrey, Arthur Bourchier; Vicar of Morval Cornwall.

After Monday next, the Bishop of London will be unable to receive his clergy at London House until further notice.

The Bishop of Winchester has left London for the Channel Islands, where he expects to be detained by his duties till near the end of this month.

The Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School and Prebendary of St. Paul's, has been appointed Boyle Lecturer, in succession to the Rev. Stanley Leathes.

The Rev. R. Hay Hill, late Curate of Walmer, has been presented with a gold watch, a purse of twenty-five sovereigns, a silver inkstand, and a pencil-case, by the parishioners of Walmer, as a mark of their esteem and respect for him during his late ministry among them.

On the 21st ult. the Bishop of Lincoln opened a new church in the village of Gunby St. Peter's, which lies near the Burgh station on the East Lincolnshire Railway. The old church, a plain whitewashed building, was erected about 1634. This, after having undergone several alterations (not improvements), was rapidly falling into decay, when, in 1868, Mr. Fowler, of Louth, furnished a design which has been carried out at a cost of about £1800.

Lord Harrowby laid the foundation-stone of St. Bartholomew's new schools, Shepperton-street, Islington, on Saturday last. The Church of St. Bartholomew was consecrated, four years ago, by the Bishop of Ripon; and since that time the Vicar, the Rev. Louis Stanham, has been active in raising funds for the erection of schools, the want of which has been sensibly felt in that poor neighbourhood. The estimated cost of the building is £2087 10s., and of that sum £1380 has been subscribed, leaving still a balance of £700 to be collected.

The Bishop of Chester has recently consecrated the following new churches in various parts of his diocese:—On the 21st ult., Christ Church, Kensington, near Liverpool; on the 27th, St. David's, Wittenhall; on the 28th, St. Paul's, Helsby; on the 30th, St. Mary's, Doldaleston. Yesterday another new church was consecrated in Liverpool. Christ Church, Kensington, Liverpool, was built for the Rev. D. Rycroft, superintendent of the Church Scripture-Readers' Society, and has cost £10,000, a large proportion of which was bequeathed by the late Miss Colquitt, of Liverpool.

On Thursday week the hamlet of Helsby, one of the townships in the large parish of Frodsham, Cheshire, was the scene of great rejoicing on the occasion of the consecration of a new church, designed by Mr. John Douglas, for the accommodation of 300 persons, at an expense of £2000, to which sum the late Archdeacon Greenall was by far the largest contributor. It is mainly to the unwearying exertions of the Rev. J. W. Dix, his great tact, and his business-like habits, that the church has been brought to its completion, in spite of many difficulties.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Professorship of Arabic in the University of Cambridge has become vacant by the death of the Rev. H. G. Williams, B.D., who succeeded to it in 1854, on the preferment of the Rev. Thomas Jarrett to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew.

On Monday morning the degree of LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh was conferred in the Assembly Hall, on Professor Max Müller and Dr. Acland. The ceremonial of "capping" the graduates in the Faculty of Medicine afterwards took place, and Professor Laycock delivered an address on education in relation to public health and the public welfare. Shortly after the graduation ceremony, the statue which has been erected on the west side of the college quadrangle to the memory of the late Principal of the University, Sir David Brewster, was inaugurated in presence of a large number of spectators. Lord Neaves, on behalf of the committee of subscribers, presented the statue to the University, and the Chancellor, the Lord Justice-General, accepted and replied for the gift on the part of the Senatus Academicus.

At Eton the result of the examination for election to King's College, Cambridge, was published on Friday, July 28, when the following scholars were declared elected to scholarships at King's:—1. Rawlins; 2. Grant; 3. Harold Perry; 4. Wilson. The rest of the list was as follows:—Ætat 19: Mitchell, Hone-Goldney, Freeth, Wodehouse, æq.; Tindal. Ætat 18: Radcliffe, Tilley, æq.; Salt, Hawkins, æq.; Armitstead ma, Pulman, Gould, æq.; Carter, Chute. Ætat 17: Douton, Macaulay, Paul, Joyne, Radcliffe mi, Blakesley, æq.; Keating, Donkin, æq.; Armitstead mi.

Election week at Winchester College commenced on the 25th ult., when the college glee club gave a concert in the evening. Tuesday was the speech day, and the following is a list of the prizemen:—Gold Medals: Latin Verse—R. C. Day; English Essay—C. A. Cripps. Silver Medals: Latin Speech—F. B. Bogg; English Speech—H. Awdry. Warden and Fellows' Prizes: Greek Iambics—J. S. Lockhart; Latin Prose—J. S. Lockhart; English Verse—R. C. Day. The following scholars were elected to fill vacancies at New College, Oxford:—J. T. Nance, J. B. Hughes, C. Q. H. Irvine, C. H. C. Guinness. The annual gathering in the meads to hear the Decimus sung was very large, and the Domum ball was held on Wednesday. The following candidates, chosen from upwards of 120, were on Friday week, at the close of the election, placed on the roll for admission to Winchester College as vacancies occur:—1. W. H. B. Bird; 2. L. J. E. Tate; 3. M. J. Drewitt; 4. E. D. S. Vidal; 5. G. L. Hawker; 6. J. E. Vincent; 7. G. P. Trevelyan; 8. E. F. Cook; 9. R. B. A. Pritchard; 10. G. A. King. Exhibitioners—G. St. J. Mildmay and C. R. Wix.

Rugby School broke up, on Thursday week, for the holidays. The Exhibitioners elected for the year are Warner, Allison, Wilson, Masterman, and Stuart-Wortley.

The Duke of Devonshire has been appointed the first president of Owens College, Manchester, and will lay the foundation-stone of the new building on Sept. 5.

The Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, was presented, last week, with a token of the affectionate regard of the pupils, on the occasion of his having completed the twenty-fifth year of his Head Mastership, on the 23rd ult. It consisted of a massive and chased silver salver, containing in the centre a beautifully-engraved representation of the school in which Dr. Hessey had taught so long, and of the school-house adjoining.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor presided at the distribution of prizes at the City of London School, of which the following were the principal:—Beafof Scholarship, A. J. Minton; Travers Scholarship, G. C. De Renzi; Grocers' Exhibition, H. H. Asquith; Lionel Rothschild Scholarship, J. Cox; Carpenter Scholarship, A. E. Vinter; William Tite Scholarship, L. R. Farnell; Whitworth Exhibition, W. Odling; Mortimer Exhibition, A. W. Brown. The Rev. E. A. Abbott, Head Master, stated that his two most promising pupils—one a scholar of Balliol and another of Trinity—were, in the present state of legislation, precluded from taking fellowships at either University. He sincerely trusted that difficulty would be removed by the time they had taken their degrees.

The annual distribution of prizes at University College School took place, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the institution, Gower-street—Mr. J. A. Hirst, F.R.S., in the chair. The chairman congratulated the masters on the increase in the numbers of the pupils. The school now numbered 409, which exceeded by forty the highest number ever before recorded. It was gratifying also to see that the quality of the instruction maintained its high character. The pupils took high rank in the matriculations of the Universities. The man who stood second of 500 this year was a pupil in University College School; and he (Mr. F. W. Franklin) was beaten only by one who gained more marks than were ever obtained at any previous matriculation examinations.

Tuesday week was the prize and speech day at Forest School, Walthamstow. After the reports of the examiners had been read, two of the vice-presidents, Lord Nelson and Mr. Philip Cazenove (one of the original promoters of the school), assisted in the distribution of the prizes. The list of examinations passed or honours gained since 1869 was then read out by the Head Master. Among these were two second classes—one at Oxford, one at Cambridge; three open scholarships at Cambridge, one first-class matriculation at the University of London, one certificate of honour at the College of Surgeons, three certificates in preliminary law examination, three matriculations at Oxford. The whole party took luncheon in the hall, at which, after the usual toasts, Lord Nelson proposed the health of the Head Master and prosperity to the school. The concert and speeches followed, in the large school-room. Among the guests were the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, and Lady Maria West.

The prizes at Berkhamstead School, Herts, were distributed, on Thursday week, by Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls' and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in the presence of Earl Brownlow, Lord Chesham, the Hon. Granville Ryder, and other distinguished visitors. The reports of the examiners were of a very satisfactory character. Mr. J. Sheerman was elected to the annual exhibition of £60 per annum, tenable for four years.

The Bishop of Ely presided, on Wednesday week, at the distribution of prizes in connection with King's School, Ely, at the conclusion of the first term under a new Master, the Rev. R. Winkfield, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, formerly Head Master of St. Paul's School, Stony Stratford, previously to which it had greatly fallen off in numbers and efficiency. It is in contemplation to turn the school into a county school; and at the conclusion of the presentations his Lordship called upon Dean Merivale to address the meeting, when he explained the scheme in question.

The distribution of prizes was made, on Wednesday, at Clifton College, in presence of a numerous attendance of parents and friends of the boys. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone, who presided on the occasion, adverted to the rise and progress of the college, and stated that it was opened in the autumn of 1862 with something like sixty boys. By July, 1864, the number had increased to 224, and since then it had progressively advanced till the present time, when the pupils numbered 374. The reports of the examiners were next read; after which the Rev. J. Percival, Head Master, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

The visitation and examination of Tunbridge School were concluded on Wednesday week. The principal prizes distributed were as follow:—First, second, and third Præpostors—Hoare, Hore, and Chapman; Greek verse, Hoare; Latin verse, Conybeare; Latin essay, Conybeare; Greek prose, Greenhill; first mathematical problem prize, H. Cox; mathematics, for steady improvement, Hoare; second mathematical problem prize, Griffin; French essay, Conybeare; reading, Guy, Wadmore.

The distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place yesterday week. Satisfactory reports were given by the examiners. A scholarship of the value of £50, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, was awarded to Mr. Vine; and a £15 scholarship, tenable at the school, was awarded to Mr. Thomson. The Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A., the Head Master, spoke of the successes of present and former pupils of the school.

A serious fire occurred, on Tuesday morning, in the Infirmary-road, Sheffield. Several shops were destroyed by the flames, and the wife of one of the occupants, named Whitehead, was burned to death.

The revenue returns for the week ended Saturday last show that the receipts were £20,652,822, against £23,470,493 at the corresponding period last year. The payments up to the same time were £24,814,944, against £27,157,542 at the corresponding period last year.

The Sultan has instructed his architects, Serkis Bey and Agop Bey, to prepare a plan for the rebuilding of Pera. It will be compared with the three other plans made by the Technical Department of the Municipality and a definite choice made.

In the midst of the great war preparations in Prussia there was a ceremony at the Palace of Potsdam, on Sunday week, which had an interest all its own. The youngest-born daughter of the Crown Prince and the Princess Royal of England was christened, in the presence of the King, of the Royal family, of many grand dukes, serene highnesses, and princes; of the foreign Ministers, and of the great personages of State and the generals. She was named Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice. When the service was over the King and Queen, surrounded by the members of the Royal family, the home and foreign Ministers, Lord A. Loftus, and the guests, sat down to a banquet in the Marble Saloon, at three o'clock.

## FINE ARTS.

We are requested to state that the projected exhibition of the works of Holbein at Dresden is postponed till next year, on account of the war. For the same reason subscriptions to the work "Les Belges Illustrés," which we reviewed last week, are for the present suspended in Antwerp and England. The triennial exhibition of works of art at Antwerp will, however, open, as announced, on the 14th inst., and close Oct. 2.

M. Meissonier has proceeded to the head-quarters of the French army, and will watch the campaign with a view of collecting material for future pictures illustrative of the war. It will be remembered that several of the painter's most celebrated works depict incidents of the campaigns of the First Napoleon. The war will, doubtless, furnish M. Gustave Doré many subjects congenial to his pencil. He has just finished a large drawing illustrating Alfred De Musset's famous Rhine song, and particularly the line

Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant.

Phantoms of the Old Guard are represented saluting young France, rushing by under the old Rhenish castles to the fight. This artist's "Christian Martyrs in the Reign of Diocletian," which we reviewed a fortnight back, has been forwarded, by command of the Queen, for her Majesty's inspection. Her Majesty has also purchased a picture by M. Doré, entitled "The Psalterion," a slight but graceful single-figure study, and free from the painter's usual faults.

The model of Mr. Foley's statue of the late Prince Consort, for the Hyde Park memorial, has been experimentally erected by the sculptor, and it has been seen *in situ* and approved by the Queen. Several other sculptures for the memorial were at the same time inspected by her Majesty.

The statue of Rowland Hill, which has been executed by Mr. Peter Hollins, is, by consent of the Birmingham Exchange Committee, to be placed in a bay of the Exchange building, until the new Post Office is completed. The statue is 10 ft. 9 in. in height, including the pedestal, upon which there is a bas-relief of a sick girl in bed, receiving a letter from a postman.

Lord Lyttelton and Sir John Pakington have reported the result of their appeal to the diocese for funds to complete the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, free of any conditions. They state that, including the contributions of the Earl of Dudley and the Dean and Chapter, the subscriptions promised amount to nearly £16,000. It has been decided to take the opinion of Mr. Gilbert Scott and Mr. Perkins as to the improvement of the vaulting, and to proceed with the oak carvings for the stalls, seats, and canopies in the choir.

In view of the International Exhibition of next year, the Council of the Society of Arts have resolved to modify and extend their annual arrangements for giving prizes for workmanship. They offer a series of rewards for special excellence on the part of all concurring in the production of works of industry of the highest character. The society's gold medal is offered to manufacturers, and the society's silver medal to manufacturers or designers, accompanied in the latter case, if the circumstances appear to call for it, with money premiums; and to the art-workmen money premiums from £3 to £20, and to the extent in the whole of £20. Specimens must be sent to the society's rooms by Jan. 14, 1871. An endeavour will be made to effect arrangements by means of which every object receiving a premium, or selected for the distinction of being exhibited, will be placed in the coming international exhibition as a contribution on the part of the Society of Arts showing the results of recent efforts made to improve art-workmanship in this country.

The Marquis of Westminster has allowed the authorities of the South Kensington Museum to select for exhibition any pictures from the Grosvenor Gallery for which space can be found. Many of the finest works have been accordingly removed, and will be exhibited in a few days.

Mr. G. F. Watts is commissioned by the Marquis of Westminster to execute an equestrian statue of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, the Marquis's ancestor, which is to be erected at the end of the avenue of Eaton Hall.

The Curatorship of the School of Painting, in connection with the Royal Academy of Arts, is vacant. Artists desiring the appointment may make application until the 13th inst.

The twelfth prize distribution of the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art-Union took place last week. The prize works consist of groups and statuettes in ceramic statuary, porcelain vases, and other works of considerable merit. The report, which was read by Dr. Doran, congratulated the subscribers that, notwithstanding active competition, the society still continued to hold its own. A number of prize works were exhibited at the meeting.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 30:—

In London the births of 2078 children (1076 boys and 1002 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1700. The registered births were 59 below, and the deaths 20 above the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 698 deaths, including 11 from small-pox, 30 from measles, 100 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 7 from croup, 26 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus, 14 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 9 from simple continued fever, 6 from erysipelas, and 371 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 46 deaths were registered. Two deaths of children were registered from sunstroke. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week ending the 30th ult. 4773 births and 3883 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 34 per 1000; Bradford, 33; Manchester, 28; Salford, 30; London, 28; Birmingham, 25; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24; Leeds, 33; Portsmouth, 18; Sheffield, 34; Hull, 25; Wolverhampton, 26; Bristol, 37; Nottingham, 32; Sunderland, 23; Leicester, 35; and Norwich, 29. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 27 per 1000; and in Dublin, 18.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending July 30 were at the annual rate of 33 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 227, against 215 in the previous week. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 23rd ult. was 33 per 1000. Dr. Zuelzer writes with the last report for Berlin:—"As I shall not be in Berlin I cannot continue the weekly returns. I must go to the army. As soon as I shall have returned I'll do it." In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending July 5 were 216, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 14 per 1000.



THE WAR: A MITRAILLEUSE BATTERY DISPATCHED FROM PARIS BY THE STRASBOURG RAILWAY.



THE WAR: THE EMPEROR STARTING FROM ST. CLOUD.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 29.

The Earl of Malmesbury, having inquired whether Ministers had any further information respecting the projected Franco-Prussian treaty, Earl Granville read a copy of the telegram addressed by Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff, the Minister of the North German Confederation at the Court of St. James, which has already been made public. The noble Earl added that on Thursday afternoon the Marquis de Lavalette made a statement to him which he had since embodied in a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which he communicated the result of the interview with the Marquis de Lavalette and his Excellency's explanation on the subject of the "pretended draught treaty," from which it appeared that the French Ambassador declared, contrary to the assertion of Count Bismarck, that it was Prussia, and not France, that had been constantly directing attention to the question of territorial aggrandisement, and that this had been going on ever since the year 1865. The overtures made were declined by France, but were renewed immediately after the battle of Sadowa to M. Lefebvre de Behaine by Count Bismarck, who observed that the course of France was clear, that the French Government should go to the King of the Belgians and explain to him that the inevitable increase of Prussian territory and influence was most disquieting to their security, and that the sole means of avoiding these dangerous issues would be to unite the destinies of Belgium to France by bonds so close that the Belgian monarchy (whose autonomy would, however, be respected) would become in the north a real bulwark of safety to France. The Government of the Emperor declined to listen to these proposals, and when, at a later period, they sought a rectification of their frontiers, they expressly refused to mention even the name of Belgium. At the time of the Luxemburg affair the suggestions were repeated on the side of Prussia, but "unwillingly received and categorically rejected by the Emperor." Finally, the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed formally to assure her Majesty's Government that "in these proposals the initiative was entirely taken by the Berlin Cabinet;" that "the document in the handwriting of M. Benedetti was written by him under the dictation of Count Bismarck, who wished to entangle the French Government in a conspiracy against the liberties of Belgium, and that then, as at other times, the scheme was positively rejected."

Their Lordships, having subsequently advanced several bills a stage, went into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill. A motion by Lord Lyttelton to omit the 25th clause, which proposed to establish free schools in cases where the inhabitants were too poor to pay, was carried, after some discussion, by 65 against 61. The remaining clauses were agreed to. On the question that the schedule, which provided for the election of school boards by ballot, be agreed to, the Duke of Richmond moved an amendment to the effect that the election by ballot should be confined to the metropolis, but that in all other districts the election should be conducted in the same manner as that of poor-law guardians. The amendment was carried, on a division, by 72 to 53.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 29.

At the early sitting there was a short conversation upon the propriety of mixing north-country coal with the Welsh coal supplied to the Navy. Mr. Fothergill and Mr. H. Vivian pleaded in the interest of the Welsh coal-owners for their exclusive right to supply fuel to the Navy, on the ground that it, and it alone, combined facility of ignition and rapid production of steam with an absence of smoke. Mr. Childers, however, disputed the soundness of their assertions, and assured the House that the reports from captains of ships had been entirely in favour of the mixture which had recently been adopted by the Admiralty.

The House then went into committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates; and on vote 17 (conveyance of troops, stores, &c.) Mr. Norwood took exception to the arrangements made by the Admiralty through agents in the City for engagements of freight and shipment of stores, and elicited an explanation from Mr. Childers, who insisted that all the arrangements had been made in the interest of the public, that two thirds of the ships taken up had been by the open trade, and that the Admiralty had acted in the matter in strict conformity with the principles which should regulate a private firm in the conduct of its business. After some discussion, the vote was agreed to, as were those for superannuation and half pay, thus completing the Navy Estimates. The vote for diplomatic service was subsequently taken, and progress was reported.

The Census Bill was read the third time and passed.

On the resumption of business, at nine o'clock, Sir H. Bulwer postponed for a week his notice respecting the late massacre of English subjects by Greek brigands.

Sir J. Hay then called attention to the loss of men resulting from the employment of the flying squadron, and inquired whether it was meant to commission a second squadron for "particular service;" and, if so, to employ it in seas where the Government would have no opportunity of availing themselves of its services should they be required. Mr. Childers, in reply, referred to the predictions of failure in which the hon. and gallant gentleman had indulged last year as having been falsified by the event. The presence of the squadron in the Japanese seas had been attended with the best results, and neither France nor the United States had taken umbrage at its formation. The health of the crews was exceptionally good, as shown by the small number on the sick list. No doubt, in consequence of the hospitality of one of the Australian colonies, several of the men were "stragglers;" but many had since been picked up; and the total number of absentees was not more than eighty or ninety. A second squadron of six or seven frigates and corvettes would be ready to sail in October. There was an abundance of men and stores, and the Government would take care that it should be sent to the right place, although, for obvious reasons, he could not designate the locality.

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of Supply of the Civil Service Estimates, and a great number of votes were agreed to, including those for the Consular and packet services. Referring to the rate of postage to India, the Postmaster-General admitted that it was very high as compared with that to Australia, but he could not hold out any hope that it would be reduced at present.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given to the Irish Land Bill, and to several other measures.

Earl Russell introduced a bill for the reorganisation of the militia.

Lord Northbrook, in reply to Earl Feversham, said it was not true that the Government had only 30,000 snider rifles in store. The desirability of supplying the reserve forces with the breechloader had occupied the attention of the Government, and 53,000 had already been issued, leaving 30,000 to be furnished. The yeomanry had been armed with Westley-

Richard rifles, and steps would be taken to provide the volunteers with breechloaders.

The Army Enlistment Bill was passed through Committee, after some discussion; and several other measures were forwarded a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## THE WAR.

The House, at the time of public business, was crowded to excess, in anticipation of the debate on the notice of Mr. Disraeli with respect to the position of this country in reference to the war on the Continent.

Prior to the commencement of the debate Mr. Cardwell brought up and laid on the table a supplementary estimate for 20,000 men in addition to the ordinary land forces, to serve during the war; and Mr. Stansfeld, Secretary to the Treasury, a vote of credit for £2,000,000 to meet the expenses thereby incurred.

Mr. Disraeli began his speech by remarking that he deemed it for the public advantage before Parliament dispersed that some notice should be taken by the House of the present critical state of affairs. He had witnessed the origin of several great European wars, and had always observed that, ultimately, much injury had been occasioned by the silence and reserve adopted by the House of Commons. That being so, after serious consideration, he had felt it to be his duty to make some observations with the view of drawing from the Government such comments and explanations as would be of advantage to the public. After some allusion to the circumstances preceding the declaration of war, the right hon. gentleman asked what was the position which this country held with reference to the belligerents. In the first place, England, conjointly with France and Prussia, was party to a treaty which secured the neutrality of Belgium. She had also entered into engagements of a similar character with regard to the duchy of Luxembourg. Again, by the Treaty of Vienna she had guaranteed to Prussia the Saxon provinces apportioned to that Power. That was a guarantee of territory, and was very different from one of neutrality, because those provinces belonged to a belligerent, and might be the seat of war to-morrow. The position was such, therefore, that if Prussia were defeated in that part of the kingdom she might call upon Great Britain to fulfil her guarantee. These engagements were such that they ought to give an irresistible influence to our Government in protesting against the war; but he had not yet received satisfactory evidence that advantage had been taken of our legitimate position in this respect. Besides Great Britain there were three other Powers who guaranteed these provinces to Prussia; the guarantee of France, of course, ceased with the present war; that of Austria ended with the war of 1866; but the guarantee of Russia remained in full force. It appeared to him, therefore, that a cordial understanding between England and Russia to restore peace was a natural consequence of the position in which they were placed in relation to the belligerents by their guarantee of these provinces to Prussia; and he hoped that there would be between her Majesty's Government and Russia not a mere general exchange of platitudes on the advantage of restoring peace, but that they would confer together as two of the greatest Powers in Europe who had entered into similar engagements, which, if not wisely managed and considered by them, might force them into the position of belligerents. Ministers had announced their policy to be a policy of neutrality, and he gave it his earnest support; but their policy should not only be a policy of neutrality, but an armed neutrality; and, if the Russian policy were the same, the representations of two such Powers professing neutrality but exercising an armed neutrality must have considerable effect on the course of public affairs. The question was, then, whether our armaments were in such a condition as to enable us to adopt such a course. He demanded assurances from Ministers as to the fleet, the army, militia, and volunteers, and challenged Mr. Gladstone to reconcile the military reductions of the past two years and a half with his duty to the country. After dwelling upon the necessity of being provided for in an emergency, Mr. Disraeli called upon the Government to speak to foreign Powers with clearness and firmness. Let them do that, and he believed that this country would not be involved in war. Nay, more, that the influence of England, especially if combined with that of the other great neutral Power, might speedily secure the restoration of peace. Our course was plain; Government ought to declare in a manner which could not be doubted, that England, as heretofore, would maintain her engagements under treaty, and thereby secure the rights and independence of nations.

Mr. Gladstone, after giving a resumé of the negotiations preceding the declaration of war, and the part which the British Government had borne in them, went on to say that our position in respect of the war was that of a neutral; but an armed neutrality was particularly unsuitable to present circumstances and to the friendly relations in which we stood to both belligerents. As to the propriety of acting in conjunction with Russia, he believed that the Crimean War had left no traces that would prevent or discourage such co-operation for any useful purpose; but the right hon. gentleman's view of the guarantee under the Treaty of Vienna was more stringent than the most eminent British statesmen had admitted it to be. It was a question, indeed, how far the guarantee remained applicable after the German Confederation was dissolved; for Prussia had undergone a complete metamorphosis, having obtained additions of territory which involved the most extensive changes. Above all, he protested against the doctrine of Mr. Disraeli, when he quoted this guarantee as a powerful weapon placed in the hands of Ministers for restoring peace. The consequence of saying to Prussia "You must not go to war, because we guaranteed certain of your provinces," would have been this—that if Prussia had gone to war we should have become a belligerent. Ministers were not prepared to recognise such an obligation, and he could not conceive anything more impolitic than the reference to this Prussian guarantee. Having considered what was their duty as a neutral, they had done their best to fulfil it; and with regard to the expansion of our military establishments, the votes they proposed to take, whilst not beyond the necessity of the case, would adequately meet and satisfy that necessity. Government had maturely weighed and examined what the country required, and the vote of credit submitted to the House that evening was the result. They believed that what they asked was alike calculated to fit them for the discharge of every duty and to enable them to maintain that dignified and friendly position which would carry with it no suspicion; which would not, under the idea of securing safety, introduce new elements of danger and disturbance; and which would give them the best hope of doing that which was the object nearest to their heart—viz., maintaining intact the character and fame of England while this unhappy war should continue, and possibly of being chosen to be themselves, solely or along with others, the bearers of the message of peace.

A debate followed, in which part was taken by Sir J. Hay, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Cardwell (who said that our position at the pre-

sent moment was, that England never entered upon a war with her resources in respect of men and material in a more efficient state), Major Dickson, Sir H. Hoare, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. H. Richard, Sir P. Herbert, Mr. Childers (who described the Fleet as in an eminently satisfactory condition, the Channel squadron consisting of seven ships and the first reserve of nine), Sir H. Bulwer, and Mr. Graves, who called upon the Government to avow what were their intentions with regard to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Mr. Gladstone intimated that it was not in his power to comply with this request. All he could say was that the projected treaty had given a shock to public confidence, and the Government were taking steps to provide for the public security. The subject then dropped.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill was, after some discussion, read the second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill which he introduced on Monday, with the object of enabling the Crown, in certain emergencies, to embody the militia. The noble Earl said that, having introduced the bill on his own responsibility, he should leave it in the hands of the Government. He regarded with great anxiety the present condition of the Continent, and was apprehensive that this country might be compelled to defend the neutrality of Belgium. He asked the Ministry to state boldly and firmly that they intended to abide by their treaty obligations, and thereby to remove any uncertainty which might exist at Paris or Berlin as to the course which England would adopt. Earl Granville replied that the Government were not unaware of their duties and obligations with respect to the neutrality and independence of Belgium; and they would pursue calmly and firmly the course which the interests, the obligations, and the honour of England demanded. He would make a further statement on the subject before Parliament separated, and the House would then be informed of what had passed between the Cabinet and foreign Governments. The noble Earl added, amidst the cheers of the House, that when the obligations and the duties of England were once declared no consideration would ever induce the Government to depart from them. Earl Russell withdrew the bill.

The Education Bill was read the third time and passed.

In Committee on the Census Bill, the Earl of Harrowby, after much discussion, obtained the insertion of a provision for ascertaining the religious professions of the people.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At a morning sitting, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question from Mr. Harcourt, declined, on public grounds, to state the nature of the communications entered into with France and Prussia by the late Lord Clarendon with a view to induce those Powers to consent to a mutual disarmament. With respect to the present position of affairs, he thought a combined remonstrance addressed to the two belligerents would only produce exasperation; and the policy of her Majesty's Government would be to watch the course of events, and to avail themselves of any opportunity which might arise to facilitate the restoration of peace.

Sir H. Bulwer asked the Government what satisfaction they had obtained from the Greek Government for the murder of Englishmen in Greece in April last. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government would do all that the feelings and the rights of the country demanded. They desired to pursue a policy which would lead to the extirpation of brigandage in Greece; but it was unfortunately in the upper and not in the lower classes that the seat of the principal vice was to be found. The Government would demand full pecuniary compensation for Mrs. Lloyd and her family.

Explanations were given as to the issue of the breech-loading rifle to the troops, militia, and volunteers. On the vote for the 20,000 extra men for the Army, Sir Wilfred Lawson protested against it. Sir John Pakington insisted that a definite statement as to the condition of the forces should be made. Mr. Cardwell could only repeat that they were never in a more efficient state. On a division, the vote was carried by 161 to 5.

The Census (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed, as was the Siam and Straits Settlement Jurisdiction Bill.

The Constabulary (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

At nine o'clock the House went into Supply, and the two millions vote of credit for the maintenance of the naval and military services was agreed to at once. The last vote in the Army Estimates, that for administration of the Army, and a supplementary estimate for the new office of Financial Secretary to the War Office and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, after more or less discussion, were agreed to. An explanation from Mr. Ayrton showed an estimate he proposed for the Courts of Justice was only applicable to clearing and preparing the site in Carey-street, and not to any building. After adequate consideration it was passed. There were other supplementary votes for building the Home and Colonial Offices, the National Gallery, Post Office, Inland Revenue, and a special one towards the erection of a Natural History Museum at South Kensington, to which the collection in the British Museum is to be removed. It was opposed, but agreed to on a division by 98 to 34.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was thrown out at the instance of Alderman Lawrence without being submitted to discussion or division.

Mr. Baxter, in answer to a question, said the present force of seamen was sufficient for the requirements of the Navy, and there was no intention of proposing a supplementary vote. With regard to stores, there were ample supplies for any emergency.

Mr. Cardwell's attention was directed to the large exportation of horses from this country, but the right hon. gentleman stated that there was no intention of introducing a bill to restrict the export trade either in horses or forage.

The House went into Committee on the Foreign Enlistment Bill and agreed to the clauses.

The Meeting of Parliament Bill, the Canada (Guarantee of Loan) Bill, and the Beerhouses Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was brought up and read the first time.

The Lords' amendments to the Married Women's Property, Tramways, and Gas and Water Facilities Bills, with a few modifications, were agreed to; and a number of bills, including Mr. Ryland's Sunday Liquor Bill, were withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he understood the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary to say, a few nights ago, that he would afford their Lordships an opportunity before the prorogation of Parliament of expressing their opinion with

regard to the conduct of the Government in reference to the war between France and Prussia. As so many peers were in the country, he hoped the noble Earl would give such a notice as would enable those who might like to attend to be present.

Earl Granville was understood to say that he would lay on the table all papers which would inform their Lordships of what had taken place.

#### EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Lord Northbrook laid on the table a bill empowering the Crown, by proclamation, in the event of a great national emergency, to embody the militia, due regard being had to the conditions under which the men enlisted. The bill also provided that in the event of the militia being embodied during the recess Parliament should be called together within ten days after the issue of the proclamation.

The following bills were read the third time and passed—viz., Clerical Disabilities, Juries, Dublin City Voters Disfranchisement, Army Enlistment, Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment, Pier and Harbour Order Confirmation (No. 3), Telegraph Acts Extension, Sewage Utilisation Supplemental, Vestries (Isle of Man), Extradition, and Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment Bills.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### THE WAR.

Sir G. Jenkinson gave notice of his intention to ask the Government what steps they proposed to take to enforce the provisions of the Treaty of 1831, guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, in the event of France or Prussia attempting to carry out the provisions of the secret treaty; or whether steps would be taken to secure the co-operation of other Powers who were parties to the treaty.

In reply to Mr. Rylands, Mr. Otway stated that the French Government and the Bavarian Government, after the declaration of war, had agreed for their mutual convenience that the Chancellors of the Legations should remain at Munich. M. Hory, the Chancellor of the French Legation, remained at Munich under the protection of the British Legation.

In reply to Colonel Corbett, Mr. Cardwell said the larger portion of the militia had already been armed with breech-loaders, and the remainder would be similarly armed as rapidly as possible.

In answer to Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr. Otway declined to reprint copies of the Treaty of Paris of 1815, the treaty under which the Bonaparte family were excluded from the throne of France; and the protocol defining the territories ceded by France by treaty. The papers in question were all in the library, and could be readily obtained without the expense of reprinting them. And as to the throne of France, we had long and wisely come to the conclusion that it was a matter for the consideration of the French alone, and for the last eighteen years the treaty excluding the Bonaparte family had been practically a dead letter.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT REPEAL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill,

Mr. Newdegate moved that it be read the second time that day three months. He complained that the measure was one which permitted and recognised the assumption of territorial titles by the Papacy, while the only thing it proposed to do that would have the slightest tendency to modify this recognition was to prevent the State from giving its aid in enforcing the decrees either of the Archbishop of Westminster or of Cardinal Cullen. He argued that the effect of the bill would be the establishment of the Roman Church.

Mr. Jessel objected to the bill in its present shape as being more insulting and mischievous than the Act it proposed to repeal.

Mr. B. Hope would have accepted the bill in its original shape, but he objected to the alterations it had undergone.

Mr. T. Chambers saw no object in repealing an Act which merely stood on the statute-book as a protest against a wrongful usurpation of territorial titles.

Mr. M'Laren also opposed the bill.

Mr. B. Osborne likewise objected to the measure as insulting to the Roman Catholics, and as likely to do more harm than good.

Mr. Bruce urged the propriety of assenting to the second reading, with a view to the measure being amended in Committee, if the House desired to do so.

After some further discussion, the House divided. The result was a majority of 111 to 34 in favour of the second reading.

The Appropriation Bill was read the second time.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill, as amended, was then considered, and finally agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Elementary Education Bill were also considered. The amendment to clause 25 was disagreed to, and the term of six weeks during which minutes of school regulations were to be laid before Parliament was reduced to one month. After some further discussion the Lords' amendments were got through and the bill passed this stage.

The Stamp Duties Bill passed through Committee.

The order for the second reading of the Inclosure Bill was discharged.

Several bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.

We learn by the West African mail that there has been a battle at Doffoe, on the eastern districts, between the Ashantees and Accra tribes, in which the latter were victorious. There was great slaughter on both sides, no quarter being given. By this victory the river Volta has now become open for European traffic.

Mr. Josiah Mason, who has made some splendid gifts to the town of Birmingham, has purchased a site containing 4000 yards of land, in the centre of that town, whereon he intends to erect a block of buildings, in which it is intended to give practical scientific instruction to all classes suitable to the various manufactures of Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Teachers of the first eminence will be engaged to give preliminary or elementary scientific instruction.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies reports that during the year 1869 there were examined and certified the rules of 1262 friendly societies, and also the alterations of the rules of 1259, making a total of 2521 certificates. The number of industrial and provident (or "co-operative") societies registered in the year 1869 was sixty-five. The number of alterations registered, seventy-three. The last report of the late Registrar contains particulars of the dissolution of forty-three friendly societies, which had taken place between Jan. 1, 1869, and the time of the presentation of the report, in August, 1869. Of these five had been dissolved or subject to the award of the Registrar. During the remainder of the year 1869 the agreements for dissolution of forty-nine societies were advertised.

#### THE FARM.

Harvest has now fairly begun, and fields with corn in sheaf and shock may be seen in many of the south-eastern counties; but they are not like the tall and heavy-looking shocks of former years. Wheat and barley are said to be a good moderate crop, with no very great complaint; but oats are light, and the straw is short. There are reports from the wold districts of the destruction of the kernel by maggots, but this appears to be merely local. Some very good oats, 42 lb. per bushel, have been landed in Scotland from Ireland, about three days later than previous years. Storms have been prevalent in the south and around the metropolis; but in the midland counties (Northamptonshire especially) and the north-eastern districts the pastures are very bare, and cattle have to fare, in these bright summer days, on the winter chop of straw and a little green meat. New hops made their first appearance in the Borough last week from Bromley, Kent, and brought £10 per cwt from a Birmingham firm.

The *Agricultural Gazette* publishes a report of a visit to Mrs. Millington's farm, which received Mr. Mason's £100 cup at the Royal Society's meeting for the best-managed farm around Oxford. It is situated on the Duke of Marlborough's estate, between Bicester and Oxford, and consists of 830 acres, seventy of which are poor pasture. It was taken in 1851, on lease for twenty-one years. The soil is thin, and of poor quality, but works well, growing good sheep; and the Lincolnshire system is adopted in rotation of crops and management. The work is partially done with hired steam cultivation, and eighteen horses are kept. There are cattle of mixed kinds; twenty-five calves, weaned on linseed gruel and the milk of two cows, go off at three years old. The flock consists of about 950 sheep, 400 of which are Lincoln ewes, and the clip is from two to three fleeces per tod. Two thirds of the turnips are eaten, with cake and corn, on the land, and one third are drawn off for cattle. A thousand a year is spent in oilcake, and three hundred in superphosphates. No farmyard manure is applied to the roots, but all to the seeds. Twelve hundred a year goes in labour, and the weekly average, by judicious task-work, is about 18s. per man. The yards are without sheds, stables without stalls, and the cattle have poor accommodation. There are no sheepfolds, and the lambs were seen unweaned on large pieces of fine seeds. Wooden ploughs and old-fashioned implements were in use; but throughout the farm grew magnificent crops of wheat and barley, the corn luxuriant, and the land clean, whilst the roots were finer and better than anything to be seen for miles round. The whole presented a well-managed paying business, not with the help of the landlord's improvements, but by the judicious outlay of the tenant's capital.

The Lincolnshire Society's meeting at Sleaford (noticed at page 164) was as excellent and successful as it was well-conducted and admirably arranged.

The great Yorkshire show took place, on Wednesday last, at Wakefield. Shorthorns, which are usually here one of the best shows in the country, were small in number, and rather inferior in quality, and the Oxford decisions were in most cases confirmed by the judges, Messrs. Atkinson, Garne, and Parker. Mr. Brierley was in great luck with Bolivar; for he won not only the £30 prize, but the £10 cup for the best bull and Corporation £50 cup for the best shorthorn exhibited. The red Baron Hubback from Towneley was the first two-year-old, and there were but ten animals in both classes. In the twelve yearlings, Bythis, Lord Irwin, and Heydon Duke stood as at Oxford, but the last has sadly lost the grand form he had when at the Essex show. Messrs. Dudding's Robin Hood, first at the Royal, was the best bull-calf here, and goes to Australia for 150 gs. Queen of Rosalea and Lady Anne in cows, and Double Butterfly 2nd and Windsor Butterfly in three-year-olds, were first and second; but Mr. How beat Lady Pigot in two-year-olds, the ranks of which were sadly thinned by the purchases of the best animals at Oxford. Colonel Towneley showed Duchess of Lancaster 2nd as a dairy cow, and her calf took the first prize for heifer-calves. Several Alderneys were exhibited, with a pretty fawn one of Major Stapylton's at their head. The shorthorn news of the show was that Captain Gunter's Duchess 92nd had got a roan bull-calf, Captain Oliver's Grand Duchess 17th a heifer, and Mr. Cochrane's purchases, equal to an entire herd, had been safely shipped the day before. Mr. Borton won all three prizes in Leicester shearlings; but Mr. George Sanday beat him with aged sheep; and a level pen of gimmers shown by Mr. Wiley was by far the best lot. Messrs. Dudding, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Cartwright won in Lincolns; and Lord Chesham took the cup for Shropshires; and Mr. Jon. Peel the prizes for mountain sheep. The pigs were a marvellous show, especially of the large and small white Yorkshire breeds. Mr. Duckering won the cup for sows, and Mr. Eden for boars, with a very splendid specimen, full of hair, and whose tail was immediately decorated with the satin rosette. Mr. Hatton, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Chapman also showed some grand pigs, and won with them; but several of the fancy had black spots, which hardly agrees with the pure white breed of this great Yorkshire district. The horses took two days judging; and at the close of the first day Mr. Welfitt's Loiterer won the 100 gs., the noted Brian Boru only coming in sixth.

The first sale of Mr. Water's Hampshire Down rams brought an average of £9 18s. 6d. for over a hundred lambs; Mr. Rawlence giving the top price, 44 gs., for lot ten, and the old sheep averaged £15 3s. 8d. The ewes went low because of the scarcity of keep, and a large number go into Kent. The late Mr. W. Sonley's Leicester rams were sold at Lund Court, Yorkshire, on the 28th ult. The shearlings, and two shears averaged £8 10s., and the aged sheep, £8; the flock had been bred for forty years, and the highest price, £24 10s., was given by Mr. J. Key for a shearling.

The purchases by Americans of pure shorthorns has been entirely surpassed of late by the great exportations of Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada. Two years ago he gave 1000 gs. for a heifer, and this year his agent, Mr. Thornton, has paid Captain Gunter £2500 gs. for Duchess 101st and Duchess 103rd. Fifteen hundred guineas have also been given to Mr. T. C. Booth for Lady Grateful, own sister to the prize cow Lady Fragrant, and large sums for a bull and a heifer. Several prize animals were also bought at the Oxford show for high prices, and many heifers of pure blood from their breeders, Messrs. Aylmer, Booth, Barnes, Bruere, Dudding, Garne, Davies, Christy, Beattie, and Drake. They were shipped on board the North American, which sailed on Tuesday last, from Liverpool for Montreal, with forty shorthorns, 118 Cotswold sheep, and a number of pigs. The shipment cost nearly £15,000, and is by far the largest and most valuable exportation that has ever left this country.

The trial, at Bombay, of the persons charged with conspiring to defraud the underwriters by burning the ship *Aurora* closed on Saturday. The brokers Elmstone and Whitewall were sentenced to penal servitude for life; Harnott, the captain of the ship, to fifteen years' penal servitude; and Marks, the carpenter, to ten years' penal servitude.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Goodwood Cup was an extremely puzzling race. The result of it has caused many people to pronounce Siderolite a very moderate horse because The Champion ran him to a head. Certainly, Mr. Savile's colt had previously performed very indifferently; but all the Skirmishers are rare stayers, and he may be a really good animal at two miles and a half, though quite second-rate at a mile. Then, on the Ascot form, Sabinus held Siderolite perfectly safe, yet at Goodwood he was beaten any number of lengths. The brother to Vespasian, however, has always run very in and out; and while one performance seemed to stamp him as about the best of his year, the next made everyone pronounce him to be completely over-rated. Added to this, Sir Joseph Hawley's horse was amiss very shortly before Ascot, and probably did not show his best form. Sunlight's clever performance will probably induce some of his old admirers to support him once more, and he is certain to become a favourite for the Leger; but we are quite sure that he will never do any good in a large field, or in a close struggle. It is a sad pity that such a grand, powerful horse should be so "nervous." We fear Général will not turn out so good as was anticipated at one time; and King of the Forest, of whom we only caught a passing glimpse at Epsom, somewhat disappointed us, as, though an honest, sound-looking youngster, he is decidedly plain, and there is nothing very striking about him. Dr. Shorthouse can hardly stigmatise Tibthorpe's success under 9 st. 3 lb. in the Chichester Stakes as one of Voltigeur's worthless handicap victories, and who would have believed a few months ago that he would ever give Pretender 10 lb. and a good beating? This does not read like a Derby winner's running.

A capital day's racing on Friday wound up a successful meeting. Tabernacle was very unlucky in running second for both the Stewards' and Chesterfield Cups, as he lost start in the former, and was balked when attempting to get through his horses in the latter. In spite of these two defeats, only 20 to 1 is laid against him for the St. Leger; but we cannot see that his Goodwood performances give him much chance at Doncaster, as he will find that running Kingcraft and Macgregor at level weights over a mile and three quarters is widely different from carrying 6 st. 11 lb. in the Chesterfield. Anton's (8 st. 10 lb.) performance in the "last of the Nurseries" was exceptionally brilliant, and proves him to be one of the best of his year. It is unfortunate that he is not in the Derby, and, indeed, has no good engagements; but this seems a peculiarity of Nursery winners under heavy weights, and he shares the fate of Victorious and Lumley. It is noticeable that, for once, Stockwell took his old place, and, with six races to his credit—secured by Sunlight, Stockpurse, and Heather Bell—headed the list of winning sires.

There were very fair fields for most of the races on the first day at Brighton, but the sport was not particularly interesting. King o' Scot's fore leg gave way so badly in the Champagne Stakes that he was scratched for all his engagements. We have frequently stated that his legs were very suspicious, and are only surprised that they have stood work so long. His absence from Doncaster will deprive the St. Leger of a very interesting feature, and it is really difficult to see where the field for that race is to come from. Rosierucian once more proved his inability to stay even a mile in really good company, and Sabinus appears thoroughly stale. Border Knight (8 st. 11 lb.) won the Stakes cleverly, but too much value must not be placed on the performance, as he beat a wretched field. The defeat of Kennington in the Cup was a sad blow to those who assert that he is one of the best three-year-olds in England; and we have always maintained that he was vastly over-rated. Still, he would probably have beaten Border Knight if the race had been run faster; as it was, they almost cantered till close home, and then Sir Charles Legard's horse was a little too fast for the favourite. Old Reinder won another race; and The Pearl only just managed to concede 10 lb. to Bide-a-Wee.

Gloucestershire, with the aid of Mr. Grace's fine innings of 172, obtained on a dead wicket and in wretched light, made a terrible exhibition of the M.C.C., beating it by an innings and 88 runs. Price and Mr. Fellowes were the only ones who scored well for the home club. Messrs. W. G. Grace and Miles bowled very effectively; and Mr. Bush proved a capital wicket-keeper, catching four men in the second innings. The northern players have once more shown themselves too strong for the southerners; and the U.N.E.E. have beaten the U.S.E.E. in one innings, with 5 runs to spare. Freeman's 50 was the best score obtained during the match; and the Yorkshireman, who does not bowl much just now on account of the recent injury to his arm, took two wickets at the small expense of 9 runs. Howitt did the lion's share of the bowling, and secured thirteen wickets.

Though, of course, it is gratifying to learn that the Cambria arrived in from her trip across the Atlantic about an hour before the Dauntless, yet the warmest partisan of Mr. Ashbury will hardly claim any superiority of sailing power for his vessel, when the result was so wonderfully close, and especially as the American vessel lost two men overboard and spent nearly three hours in vain attempts to find them. The Barnes and Mortlake Regatta was a great success; but there was a sad want of punctuality in starting the various races. The invincible Kingston men, Corrie and Hall, won the senior pairs just as they liked. Herbert, who has recently finished second in three races, carried off the junior sculls in capital style; and London, after a dead heat and being favoured in the matter of stations, beat a Kingston four. Doggett's Coat and Badge, as usual, produced the merest burlesque of a race, Richard Harding, of Blackwall, winning by about a quarter of a mile, with rather more than that distance between the second and third.

The Maharajah of Puttiala has given £300 to the Delhi Zenana Teachers' Home.

The French Government has decided that during the war passports will be required from all travellers entering or leaving the French Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, Governor of Prince Arthur, and Mr. Donald M'Lean, member of the Executive Council of New Zealand, are gazetted Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The trade and navigation accounts show that during May the imports were of the estimated value of £22,744,045—a greater amount than during either of the two preceding years. The exports in June amounted to £17,307,924.

Lord Granville has sent a communication to the committee of London merchants which lately urged the Government not to ratify the commercial treaty between this country and China, signed by Sir Rutherford Alcock in October last. The noble Earl expresses deep regret at the general dissatisfaction with which the provisions of the treaty have been received; and, although not free from doubt whether their decision is calculated to promote the real interests of the commercial and industrial classes, the Government have advised her Majesty to withhold her ratification from the convention.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE IMPERIAL AT METZ.

### THE LATE M. PREVOST-PARADOL.

The sudden death, by his own hand, of the newly-appointed French Minister to the United States of America, M. Prevost-Paradol, has excited a profound sensation of regret, with many painful speculations upon the cause of so terrible an act. He had been well known during the past ten or twelve years to most Englishmen acquainted with the political literature and journalism of France as one of the ablest and sincerest champions of constitutional freedom, and one of the severest censors of the despotic Empire. He was an accomplished scholar, a successful author, critic, essayist, and historian, and a member of the French Academy; he lived in the best society of his age, and had gained a European fame. He had many personal friends among us, and a host of admirers in the reading world. It is scarcely a twelvemonth since he visited this country and delivered two lectures, in English, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, upon the social and political condition of France. He has since contributed to the most influential of London daily papers a series of letters "from a French correspondent," revealing the state of opinion among Liberals, and the growing disposition to claim the realisation of a Parliamentary Government. When the formation of M. Ollivier's first Ministry, about the beginning of this year, appeared to open a prospect of establishing liberty upon this foundation, M. Prevost-Paradol accepted from his old political associates, then coming into office, a high post in the diplomatic service. It was the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; and besides the personal distinction it conferred upon him, and the career of honourable effort in the public service to which it admitted him, the emoluments of this post furnished him with the means of providing for his motherless daughters, to whom he was tenderly attached. The appointment was offered and accepted in January, since which time, as our readers must be aware, great changes have come over the spirit of the French Government, causing the secession of several of M. Emile Ollivier's Liberal colleagues from his Administration, and threatening a relapse to the old system of autocratic rule under the Empire, with a mere show of Parliamentary action. M. Prevost-Paradol was solicited and warned by many of his friends to resign the official appointment he had taken, and to re-



THE LATE M. PREVOST-PARADOL, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

turn to the ranks of the Opposition. He conceived, however, that, having become a member of the diplomatic service, he was thenceforth exempted from responsibility

for the domestic politics of the Empire, and that he would be enabled, with a clear conscience, to represent the national interests abroad. Under this persuasion he left France at length, with his family and suite, on board the frigate Lavelette, and arrived in America three weeks ago. The first news that greeted him on landing was that which had come across the Atlantic by the submarine telegraph during his voyage, announcing the French declaration of war against Prussia, in spite of M. Emile Ollivier's statement, two days before, that France was satisfied by the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern. This was an instance of the real character of the Government he had undertaken to represent, which must have had a very painful effect on the sensitive mind of M. Prevost-Paradol. He said little about it, but brooded in deep sadness over the state of affairs. On the 16th ult. the new Ambassador was officially presented to the President. M. Prevost-Paradol said he rejoiced at being selected for this mission at a time when the traditional friendship between France and the United States was darkened by no cloud. He would faithfully endeavour to strengthen the political sympathy and to enlarge the industrial and commercial relations between France and the United States. President Grant replied by assuring M. Prevost-Paradol of his cordial support in every effort to increase the commerce and to perpetuate the traditional amicable relations between the two countries. These were but words of course. The unhappy Frenchman, less of a diplomatist than of an earnest politician, a patriotic citizen and literary soldier of liberty, had other things at heart. Three days later, at midnight, on the 19th, he shot himself in the breast with a revolver, and died in a few minutes, leaving a written message or note to desire M. Berthemy to take his place. He had directed his valet a day or two before to take care of his papers and money, in case anything happened to him. The extreme heat of the weather at Washington may have affected his brain; but there was no evidence of insanity in his language or behaviour, and the business of his office had not been heavy. The verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest simply records that he came to his death by a wound from a pistol in his own hand.

The Portrait of M. Prevost-Paradol is engraved from a photograph taken by Reutlinger, of Paris, just before his departure for America.



THE WAR: PARISIANS CONSULTING THE WAR MAP.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The Board of Trade returns for June indicate a continual improvement in the general business of the country. An increase is shown of £567,279, or about 3½ per cent, in the declared value of our exportations over June, 1869, and of 24 per cent over June, 1868. Cotton yarn and woollen manufactures are the only important items on the other side. Cotton yarn figures for a decrease of about 8 per cent both in value and quantity, and woollen manufactures show a decrease of 11 per cent in value and 16 per cent in quantity. Of cotton manufactures our shipments show an increase of 7 per cent in value and 25 per cent in quantity. There is also an increase of 37 per cent in coal, 3 per cent in haberdashery, 11 per cent in hardware, 11 per cent in machinery, 20 per cent in iron manufactures, 9 per cent in linen manufactures, and 15 per cent in silk manufactures. In the numerous totals classed under the head of "Miscellaneous" there has been an aggregate increase of 25 per cent. Earthenware shows a decrease of 6 per cent. With regard to the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of wheat were 1,944,299 cwt., or 12 per cent more than in June last year. Of cotton the arrivals were 895,702 cwt., or almost exactly the same as in June last year; but the proportion was larger from the United States, and less from India, Egypt, and Brazil. The total value of our exportations during the first half of the present year has been £97,103,103, showing an increase of 6½ per cent on the same period of 1869, and of nearly 15 per cent over 1868.

At the New Pit, Pengam, Monmouthshire, yesterday week, six men were engaged in driving two headings towards the old workings, which had been closed forty-two years, but of the close proximity of which the men appear to have been ignorant. A shot was fired in one of the headings, and suddenly the water from the old workings broke out in a torrent, clearing everything before it. There were about a hundred hands in the pit at the time, but the alarm was immediately given, and they managed to escape. One of the men working in the heading where the shot was fired, named Thomas Prosser, was drowned, and four others were flooded in. Energetic efforts were made to reduce the water, and in the course of the evening a band of brave fellows succeeded in finding Prosser's lifeless body, and it was discovered that the other four were alive, and out of the reach of the water.

Mr. George Hodder, a well-known journalist, who, with some others, was so much injured in the carriage accident in Richmond Park, after nine weeks' suffering, died on Sunday, at the Infirmary, Richmond.

A British Columbia paper gives an account of a modern Robinson Crusoe. A sailor named Joseph Spence had built himself a sloop out of yellow cypress, near Fort Simpson. Alone in the solitude of the north-west coast, remote from the sound of a civilised voice, Spence worked seven months; and when he had launched his little barque he rigged her out with his own hands, and, with an Indian as his only "crew," he set sail for Victoria, accomplishing the distance of nearly 800 miles in fourteen sailing days.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock markets during the week have been in a state of complete stagnation. The business doing has been almost entirely confined to monetary transactions, many dealers having resolutely declined to open fresh speculative operations. Heaviness has been at the same time induced by the nature of the debate in the House of Commons on our national defences, and by the apparent determination of the Government to maintain the Belgian territory inviolate. Consols have been flat, and ½ per cent lower, at 84½ to 85½ for Delivery, and 84½ to 85½ for the September Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 84½ to 85½; Bank Stock 232 to 234; Exchequer Bills, par to 6s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 107 to 109; and India Bonds at 10s. to 15s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have commanded but little attention, and prices have had a drooping tendency.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been depressed, and a general reduction has taken place. Caledonian, 70 to 71; Great Eastern, 28 to 29; Great Northern, 112 to 114; Ditto, A, 116 to 118; Great Western, 60 to 61; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125 to 127; London and Brighton, 32 to 33; London and North-Western, 119½ to 120½; London and South-Western, 85 to 87; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35 to 37; Metropolitan, 62 to 63; Midland, 119½ to 120½; North-Eastern, 127 to 129; South-Eastern, 62 to 64; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½ to 12½; Great Western of Canada, 2½ to 3; Great Luxembourg, 8½ to 9½; and South Australian and Lombard-Venetian, 13½ to 14.

For Foreign Bonds there has been very little inquiry; and although the movements have not been important, they have been generally unfavourable—Brazilian, 1865, 85 to 87; Egyptian, 1865, 66 to 68; Italian, 1861, 45½ to 46½; Mexican, 12 to 13; Peruvian, 1863, 82 to 84; Russian, Nicolas Railway, 62 to 64; Spanish, 1867, 24 to 24½; Ditto, 1869, 23½ to 24½; Turkish, 1865, 55 to 57; Ditto, Five per Cents, 33 to 35; Ditto, 1869, 43 to 45; United States 5-20, 1862, Bonds, 82½ to 83; Ditto, 1863, 81½ to 82½; 10-40, 79 to 81.

In Bank Shares the business doing has been trifling, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Telegraph Shares have been flat. In Miscellaneous Securities next to nothing has been doing.

A further advance of 1 per cent has taken place in the official minimum, the quotation now being 6 per cent. In the general market money has been firm, and three months' paper has not been negotiated under the Bank rate. On the Continent money has continued in request, and the Bank of France has raised its rate to 5 per cent. The Joint-Stock Banks and discount houses are allowing 5 per cent for money at call, 5½ if with seven, and 5½ if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

The silver market has been quieter. Bars have fallen to 66½d., and Mexican dollars to 89½d. per ounce.

As regards the exchanges, the rates are still very unsettled; but the tendency is rather more favourable.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been heavy, and principally from America. The export inquiry has considerably subsided, but it has still been sufficiently strong to necessitate some withdrawals from the Bank.

The tenders of £460,000 in bills on India have been re-

ceived at the Bank of England, and the amounts allotted have been—to Calcutta, only £3500; and to Bombay, only £2500, these being all that were applied for at the minimum price, although it was fixed at 1s. 10½d., a reduction of 1 per cent. The state of the money market appears therefore, for the moment, to have caused almost a suspension of remittances to the East.

The directors of the Midland Railway Company have decided on recommending a dividend on the ordinary stock for the half-year ended June last, at the rate of £6 5s. per cent per annum.

The accounts of the Great Northern Railway Company, though not finally adjusted or audited, show that a dividend can be paid at the rate of £5 per cent per annum on the original stock, giving £2 10s. for the half year to the original stock, £3 to B Stock, and £2 to A Stock.

The directors of the London and South-Western Railway Company have resolved to recommend that the dividend for the half year ended June 30 should be at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the ordinary stock.

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Life Association of Scotland it was reported that, during last year, the new life policies effected were 1437, for £701,197. The total assurances in force are £7,500,000. The net revenue is £257,684, and the funds remaining on hand are £1,357,387. Since the commencement of the association, £1,250,000 had been paid on deceased lives, and £445,096 had been returned in cash bonuses to policy-holders.

The report of the Land Securities Company (Limited), to be presented on the 11th inst., shows an available total of £3802, including a previous balance of £935, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the appropriation of £500 to reserve, leaving £1302 to be carried forward.

The report of the French Cable Company, to be presented on the 9th inst., states that the traffic, since the last meeting, has yielded over £3000 a week, which enables the directors to recommend an interim dividend, for the six months ended June 30, of 14s. per share, or at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

The report of the Metropolitan District Railway Company has been issued. The capital accounts show that £4,513,620 had been expended to June 30. The revenue account shows that £27,587 had been received, and £13,137 expended, leaving a balance of £14,450.

It appears from a statement of traffic receipts on ten guaranteed Indian railways for the year 1869 that an aggregate of 16,422,482 passengers were conveyed on 4279 miles of railway, being an average of 3833 passengers per mile of railway, of which 3663 were third class, 143 second class, and thirty-two first class. The total receipts for passengers amounted to £1,494,509, or £349 per mile of railway. The merchandise traffic, exclusive of minerals, was 2,615,119 tons, and £799 per mile of railway. The total receipts on the 4279 miles of railway amounted, for passengers and merchandise, to £4,912,519, or £1148 per mile of railway.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase in circulation of ..	£313,318
An increase in public deposits of ..	223,684
A decrease in other deposits of ..	494,208
A decrease in Government securities of ..	23,400
An increase in other securities of ..	662,612
A decrease in bullion of ..	490,574
An increase in rest of ..	35,544
A decrease in reserve of ..	744,049

The circulation, including post bills, is now £25,059,821; public deposits amount to £6,090,576; and private deposits to £20,559,115. The securities held represent £36,423,432; and the stock of bullion is £18,761,616. The rest figures for £3,445,736.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The heavy rains which have fallen in various parts of the country have had the effect of curtailing harvest operations, so the quantity of new wheat sent forward has been proportionately limited. There has been rather more animation in the demand for red and white samples, and an advance of 1s. per quarter has been realised on both English and foreign qualities. Spring corn has been less active, and barley, beans, and peas have ruled the turn cheaper; but oats partially recovered the decline that took place at the close of last week. Flour has been little inquired after, but foreign and country sacks have sold at full currencies.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 300; barley, 50; malt, 670 quarters. Irish: Oats, 920 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 14,250; barley, 7500; oats, 27,650; peas, 6080 quarters; flour, 2560 barrels and 400 sacks.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 52s. to 56s.; white ditto, 54s. to 61s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s. to 75s.; oats, 22s. to 34s.; beans, 40s. to 52s.; peas, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 36s. to 54s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—48,518 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 52s. 10d.; 500 qrs. of barley at 33s. 5d.; and 1434 qrs. of oats at 26s. 8d. per quarter.

Seeds.—There has been very little animation in the market for agricultural seeds, and values remain nominally unaltered. Linseed is the turn cheaper, but rape has ruled firm.

Colonial Produce.—The Mincing-lane markets have remained in the same dull, inanimate state which has characterised them for some time past. War articles have been excited, however, and saltpetre has changed hands at very high rates. Sugar has ruled very dull, but good refining descriptions closed with more firmness. Coffee has been very depressed, but rather more business has been transacted in rice. Tea has remained without inquiry.

Hay and Straw.—There was a large supply on sale at the market to-day, consequently the demand ruled quiet, but without any material change in prices.—Prime old hay, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime new hay, 105s. to 115s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; prime old clover, 135s. to 145s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 128s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; and straw, 24s. to 30s. per load.

Provisions.—For butter there has been only a moderate inquiry, at about late rates. Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, 4ths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, 120s. to 122s.; Jersey, 84s. to 120s. Bacon has been quiet. Waterford, 71s. to 77s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 63s. Hams have sold slowly. York, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. Lard has sold slowly. Cheese has been quiet. Edam, 50s. to 68s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; and American, 70s. to 72s.

Spirits.—The rum market has continued firm, while brandy and gin have supported the recent advance.

Potatoes.—There have been fair supplies of potatoes on sale, which have met a moderate demand, at late rates.

Hops.—Owing to the very satisfactory accounts received from the plantations and the prospect of a large yield the hop trade has been in a state of suspension, and prices are quite nominal in the absence of business.

Wool.—The wool market has remained very dull, owing to the check given to the trade by the outbreak of war. Prices show great weakness.

Oils.—Lined oil has declined to £30, spot; English brown rape is steady at £42 15s. to £43; foreign, £46 10s. to £47. Cotton and olive oils have been quiet.

Tallow.—The market is flat at 45s., spot, and 46s. 6d., last three months.

Corns.—Sunderland, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade to-day has been in a quieter state. The supplies of stock have been quite an average, and fully equal to requirements. As regards beasts, the demand generally has been inactive, at Monday's reduced quotations, the best Scots and crosses selling at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lb. Sheep, the show of which has been moderate, have been in limited request, at about late rates. Lambs have sold slowly, and the inquiry for calves has been restricted.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each.

Total supply: Beasts, 680; sheep and lambs, 12,700; calves, 150; pigs, 50. Foreign: Beasts, 150; sheep and lambs, 2500; calves, 524; pigs, 50.

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ARTISTS.**  
The great galleries of the permanent free National Exhibition in the Palais Royal, Argyl-street, Oxford-circus, are quite finished and dry. All artists, British and foreign, are invited to attend to their works, in oil or water, which the directors guarantee in accordance with the rules of the Royal Academy. A committee nominated by the exhibitors will select and hang the pictures strictly according to merit.  
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520a, 521a, 522a, 523a, 524a, 525a, 526a, 527a, 528a, 529a, 530a, 531a, 532a, 533a, 534a, 535a, 536a, 537a, 538a, 539a, 540a, 541a, 542a, 543a, 544a, 545a, 546a, 547a, 548a, 549a, 550a, 551a, 552a, 553a, 554a, 555a, 556a, 557a, 558a, 559a, 560a, 561a, 562a, 563a, 564a, 565a, 566a, 567a, 568a, 569a, 570a, 571a, 572a, 573a, 574a, 575a, 576a, 577a, 578a, 579a, 580a, 581a, 582a, 583a, 584a, 585a, 586a, 587a, 588a, 589a, 590a, 591a, 592a, 593a, 594a, 595a, 596a, 597a, 598a, 599a, 600a, 601a, 602a, 603a, 604a, 605a, 606a, 607a, 608a, 609a, 610a, 611a, 612a, 613a, 614a, 615a, 616a, 617a, 618a, 619a, 620a, 621a, 622a, 623a, 624a, 625a, 626a, 627a, 628a, 629a, 630a, 631a, 632a, 633a, 634a, 635a, 636a, 637a, 638a, 639a, 640a, 641a, 642a, 643a, 644a, 645a, 646a, 647a, 648a, 649a, 650a, 651a, 652a, 653a, 654a, 655a, 656a, 657a, 658a, 659a, 660a, 661a, 662a, 663a, 664a, 665a, 666a, 667a, 668a, 669a, 670a, 671a, 672a, 673a, 674a, 675a, 676a, 677a, 678a, 679a, 680a, 681a, 682a, 683a, 684a, 685a, 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852a, 853a, 854a, 855a, 856a, 857a, 858a, 859a, 860a, 861a, 862a, 863a, 864a, 865a, 866a, 867a, 868a, 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a, 873a, 874a, 875a, 876a, 877a, 878a, 879a, 880a, 881a, 882a, 883a, 884a, 885a, 886a, 887a, 888a, 889a, 890a, 891a, 892a, 893a, 894a, 895a, 896a, 897a, 898a, 899a, 900a, 901a, 902a, 903a, 904a, 905a, 906a, 907a, 908a, 909a, 910a, 911a, 912a, 913a, 914a, 915a, 916a, 917a, 918a, 919a, 920a, 921a, 922a, 923a, 924a, 925a, 926a, 927a, 928a, 929a, 930a, 931a, 932a, 933a, 934a, 935a, 936a, 937a, 938a, 939a, 940a, 941a, 942a, 943a, 944a, 945a, 946a, 947a, 948a, 949a, 950a, 951a, 952a, 953a, 954a, 955a, 956a, 957a, 958a, 959a, 960a, 961a, 962a, 963a, 964a, 965a, 966a, 967a, 968a, 969a, 970a, 971a, 972a, 973a, 974a, 975a, 976a, 977a, 978a, 979a, 980a, 981a, 982a, 983a, 984a, 985a, 986a, 987a, 988a, 989a, 990a, 991a, 992a, 993a, 994a, 995a, 996a, 997a, 998a, 999a, 1000a, 1001a, 1002a, 1003a, 1004a, 1005a, 1006a, 1007a, 1008a, 1009a, 1010a, 1011a, 1012a, 1013a, 1014a, 1015a, 1016a, 1017a, 1018a, 1019a, 1020a, 1021a, 1022a, 1023a, 1024a, 1025a, 1026a, 1027a, 1028a, 1029a, 1030a, 1031a, 1032a, 1033a, 1034a, 1035a, 1036a, 1037a, 1038a, 1039a, 1040a, 1041a, 1042a, 1043a, 1044a, 1045a, 1046a, 1047a, 1048a, 1049a, 1050a, 1051a, 1052a, 1053a, 1054a, 1055a, 1056a, 1057a, 1058a, 1059a, 1060a, 1061a, 1062a, 1063a, 1064a, 1065a, 1066a, 1067a, 1068a, 1069a, 1070a, 1071a, 1072a, 1073a, 1074a, 1075a, 1076a, 1077a, 1078a, 1079a, 1080a, 1081a, 1082a, 1083a, 1084a, 1085a, 1086a, 1087a, 1088a, 1089a, 1090a, 1091a, 1092a, 1093a, 1094a, 1095a, 1096a, 1097a, 1098a, 1099a, 1100a, 1101a, 1102a, 1103a, 1104a, 1105a, 1106a, 1107a, 1108a, 1109a, 1110a, 1111a, 1112a, 1113a, 1114a, 1115a, 1116a, 1117a, 1118a, 1119a, 1120a, 1121a, 1122a, 1123a, 1124a, 1125a, 1126a, 1127a, 1128a, 1129a, 1130a, 1131a, 1132a, 1133a, 1134a, 1135a, 1136a, 1137a, 1138a, 1139a, 1140a, 1141a, 1142a, 1143a, 1144a, 1145a, 1146a, 1147a, 1148a, 1149a, 1150a, 1151a, 1152a, 1153a, 1154a, 1155a, 1156a, 1157a, 1158a, 1159a, 1160a, 1161a, 1162a, 1163a, 1164a, 1165a, 1166a, 1167a, 1168a, 1169a, 1170a, 1171a, 1172a, 1173a, 1174a, 1175a, 1176a, 1177a, 1178a, 1179a, 1180a, 1181a, 1182a, 1183a, 1184a, 1185a, 1186a, 1187a, 1188a, 1189a, 1190a, 1191a, 1192a, 1193a, 1194a, 1195a, 1196a, 1197a, 1198a, 1199a, 1200a, 1201a, 1202a, 1203a, 1204a, 1205a, 1206a, 1207a, 1208a, 1209a, 1210a, 1211a, 1212a, 1213a, 1214a, 1215a, 1216a, 1217a, 1218a, 1219a, 1220a, 1221a, 1222a, 1223a, 1224a, 1225a, 1226a, 1227a, 1228a, 1229a, 1230a, 1231a, 1232a, 1233a, 1234a, 1235a, 1236a, 1237a, 1238a, 1239a, 1240a, 1241a, 1242a, 1243a, 1244a, 1245a, 1246a, 1247a, 1248a, 1249a, 1250a, 1251a, 1252a, 1253a, 1254a, 1255a, 1256a, 1257a, 1258a, 1259a, 1260a, 1261a, 1262a, 1263a, 1264a, 1265a, 1266a, 1267a, 1268a, 1269a, 1270a, 1271a, 1272a, 1273a, 1274a, 1275a, 1276a, 1277a, 1278a, 1279a, 1280a, 1281a, 1282a, 1283a, 1284a, 1285a, 1286a, 1287a, 1288a, 1289a, 1290a, 1291a, 1292a, 1293a, 1294a, 1295a, 1296a, 1297a, 1298a, 1299a, 1300a, 1301a, 1302a, 1303a, 1304a, 1305a, 1306a, 1307a, 1308a, 1309a, 1310a, 1311a, 1312a, 1313a, 1314a, 1315a, 1316a, 1317a, 1318a, 1319a, 1320a, 1321a, 1322a, 1323a, 1324a, 1325a, 1326a, 1327a, 1328a, 1329a, 1330a, 1331a, 1332a, 1333a, 1334a, 1335a, 1336a, 1337a, 1338a, 1339a, 1340a, 1341a, 1342a, 1343a, 1344a, 1345a, 1346a, 1347a, 1348a, 1349a, 1350a, 1351a, 1352a, 1353a, 1354a, 1355a, 1356a, 1357a, 1358a, 1359a, 1360a, 1361a, 1362a, 1363a, 1364a, 1365a, 1366a, 1367a, 1368a, 1369a, 1370a, 1371a, 1372a, 1373a, 1374a, 1375a, 1376a, 1377a, 1378a, 1379a, 1380a, 1381a, 1382a, 1383a, 1384a, 1385a, 1386a, 1387a, 1388a, 1389a, 1390a, 1391a, 1392a, 1393a, 1394a, 1395a, 1396a, 1397a, 1398a, 1399a, 1400a, 1401a, 1402a, 1403a, 1404a, 1405a, 1406a, 1407a, 1408a, 1409a, 1410a, 1411a, 1412a, 1413a, 1414a, 1415a, 1416a, 1417a, 1418a, 1419a, 1420a, 1421a, 1422a, 1423a, 1424a, 1425a, 1426a, 1427a, 1428a, 1429a, 1430a, 1431a, 1432a, 1433a, 1434a, 1435a, 1436a, 1437a, 1438a, 1439a, 1440a, 1441a, 1442a, 1443a, 1444a, 1445a, 1446a, 1447a, 1448a, 1449a, 1450a, 1451a, 1452a, 1453a, 1454a, 1455a, 1456a, 1457a, 1458a, 1459a, 1460a, 1461a, 1462a, 1463a, 1464a, 1465a, 1466a, 1467a, 1468a, 1469a, 1470a, 1471a, 1472a, 1473a, 1474a, 1475a, 1476a, 1477a, 1478a, 1479a, 1480a, 1481a, 1482a, 1483a, 1484a, 1485a, 1486a, 1487a, 1488a, 1489a, 1490a, 1491a, 1492a, 1493a, 1494a, 1495a, 1496a, 1497a, 1498a, 1499a, 1500a, 1501a, 1502a, 1503a, 1504a, 1505a, 1506a, 1507a, 1508a, 1509a, 1510a, 1511a, 1512a, 1513a, 1514a, 1515a, 1516a, 1517a, 1518a, 1519a, 1520a, 1521a, 1522a, 1523a, 1524a, 1525a, 1526a, 1527a, 1528a, 1529a, 1530a, 1531a, 1532a, 1533a, 1534a, 1535a, 1536a, 1537a, 1538a, 1539a, 1540a, 1541a, 1542a, 1543a, 1544a, 1545a, 1546a, 1547a, 1548a, 1549a, 1550a, 1551a, 1552a, 1553a, 1554a, 1555a, 1556a, 1557a, 1558a, 1559a, 1560a, 1561a, 1562a, 1563a, 1564a, 1565a, 1566a, 1567a, 1568a, 1569a, 1570a, 1571a, 1572a, 1573a, 1574a, 1575a, 1576a, 1577a, 1578a, 1579a, 1580a, 1581a, 1582a, 1583a, 1584a, 1585a, 1586a, 1587a, 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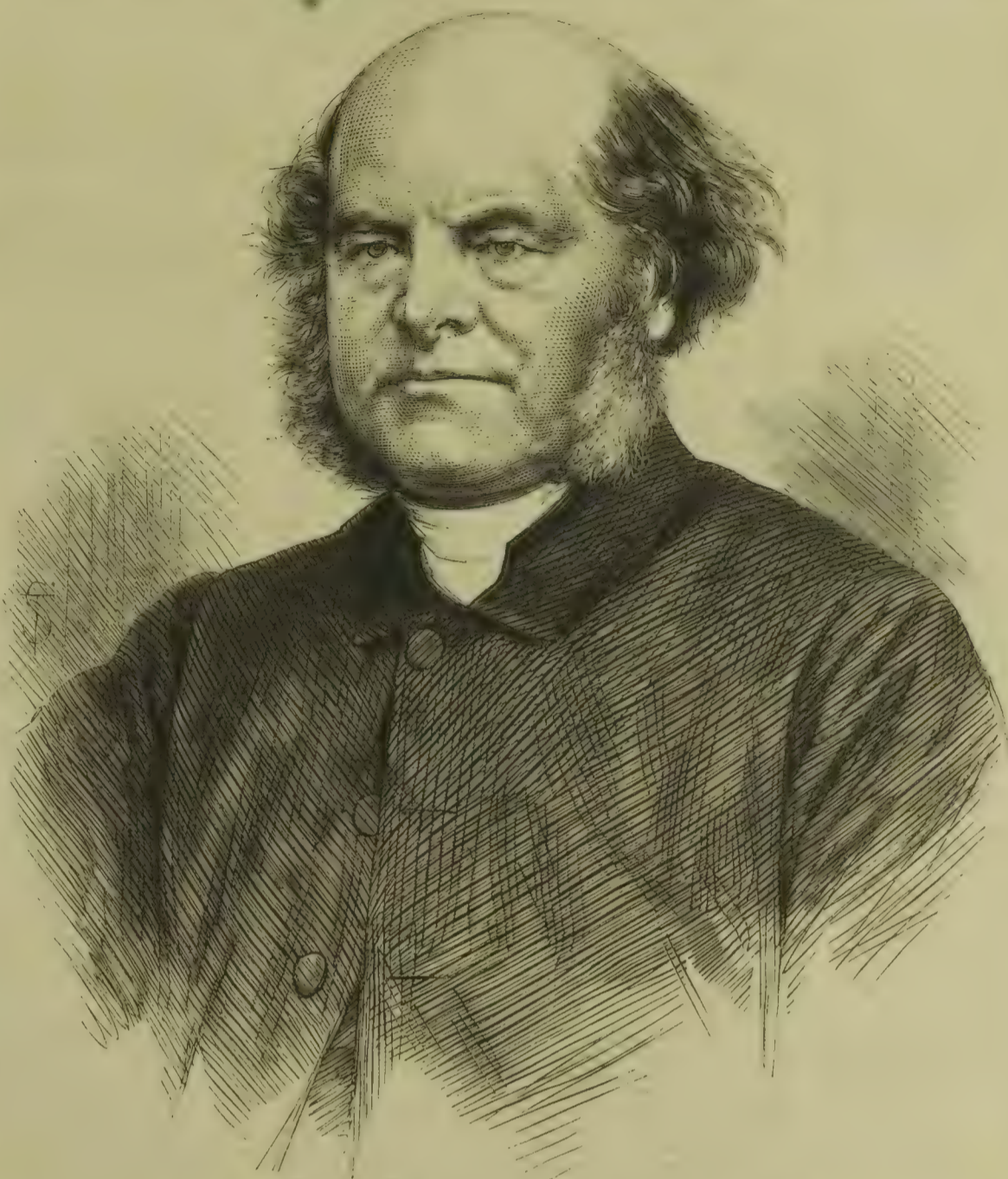
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### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

The Wesleyan Conference held at Burslem has elected the Rev. John Farrar to the presidential chair. Mr. Farrar is one of the ablest men in the Methodist Connexion, and has been held in high esteem by his brethren during the whole course of his public life. The rev. gentleman is the son of a Wesleyan minister. He was born at Alnwick, July 29, 1802. He was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, an academy for Wesleyan ministers' sons. Mr. Farrar entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1822, and from that time to this has been in active service, with almost uninterrupted health and vigour. He has travelled in the leading circuits of Methodism, and has occupied the most honourable and responsible offices to which the Conference could appoint him. Sheffield, Huddersfield, Macclesfield, and London have each had the advantage of his ministerial labours. Mr. Farrar was classical tutor in Richmond College during fourteen years; he was several years governor of the Wesleyan Theological College at Abney House; he is now governor of Headingley College, near Leeds. He was elected president of the Conference in 1854, and for many years has been secretary of the Conference. He is an accomplished scholar and an able minister of religion. He is greatly beloved by all the many ministers who have been under his tutorial and official care. One of his pupils, the Rev. P. Hellier, is classical tutor at Headingley College; and the Rev. J. Dury Geden occupies the same position in the Didsbury College. Mr. Geden is also a member of the Old Testament Company appointed by the Committee of Convocation for the revision of the English translation of the Scriptures. As a president Mr. Farrar is one of the ablest men who ever occupied the chair of the Conference. His fairness, courtesy, and talent for the rapid and accurate dispatch of business are beyond praise. His friends have made arrangements for presenting to him a



THE REV. JOHN FARRAR, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

bust of himself by the sculptor, Mr. Adams Acton. A beautiful miniature of the bust has already been executed. The students of the college of which Mr. Farrar is governor intend presenting to Mrs. Farrar a handsome portrait of her husband. Our portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

### HIGH CROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Royal British Archaeological Institute, at Leicester, frequent mention was made of the great Roman military ways in that neighbourhood, one of which, the Fosse, runs through the town of Leicester, while another, the "Watling-street," forms for a long distance the western boundary of the county. At the elevated point of land where these two Roman roads cross each other, a pillar was erected by the Romans to show the central point of the country; and a reference to a map of England will show how difficult it is to find a spot, even now, which is more accurately the centre of the kingdom than "High Cross." It is situated about three miles from Ullesthorpe station on the Midland Railway and five miles from Lutterworth. Adjoining is the mansion of Vennones, a Roman station. Tripontium, now Lilford, near Rugby, and Manduessum, Manchester, near Atherstone, are each twelve miles distant on the Watling-street road. Our illustration, which is taken from a sketch exhibited at the archaeological meeting by Mr. J. T. Burgess, shows the present appearance of the pillar that now marks the spot. This pillar, which is of brick with a stone facing, only dates from 1712, when it was erected on the site of a more ancient monument. On the pedestal may yet be read two Latin inscriptions, written by Mr. George Greenaway, of Coventry, which are thus translated:—On the one side, "The noble men and gentlemen of the neighbouring counties of Warwick and Leicester, at the instance of the Right Hon.



THE WAR: RESERVES OF THE PRUSSIAN GUARD MUSTERING AT BERLIN.

Basil Earl of Denbigh, have caused this pillar to be erected in grateful, as well as perpetual, remembrance of peace, at last restored by her Majesty Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord 1712." On the other side the Latin inscription is to this effect:—"If, traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, here you may behold them; for here their most celebrated ways, crossing each other, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain. Here the Vennones kept their quarters; and at the distance of one mile from hence Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp towards the street—towards the Fosse a tomb." The name of the tomb of Claudius is now "Cloudsley Bush." The site of the camp is not easily distinguished at the present time. The pillar is now inclosed within the garden of the neighbouring farmhouse, and, in consequence of the growth of the trees and evergreens, is almost invisible from the road. Formerly it was a prominent object by the roadside, as many travellers by the old Cheshire mail-coach will probably remember. The view from the vicinity of the cross is very extensive.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

A review and sham fight of volunteers took place, last Saturday, in the park of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Buxton, M.P., about three miles from Weybridge, in the presence of a great assemblage of the surrounding gentry. The corps engaged were a combination of metropolitan and Surrey volunteers, and mustered about 3000, and the War Office had designated Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, of the Grenadier Guards, to superintend the movements, whilst Colonel Woods and Captain Stevens, of the Engineers, acted as aides-de-camp. The forces were divided into an invading and a defending army. The invading force, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, as brigadier, consisted of the 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery, with four guns, under Lieutenant Colonel Wigginton; the 2nd South Middlesex, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer; the 40th Middlesex, Major Woods; the 49th Middlesex, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor; and the 4th Middlesex, commanded by Captain Jones. The defending force was commanded, as brigadier, by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Buxton, M.P., and was composed of the 1st Surrey Artillery, also with four guns, under the command of Colonel Durnford; the 1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, of the 48th Middlesex, in the absence of Major Coles; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Surrey Administrative Battalions, respectively commanded by Major Ommamey, Colonel Shute, and Lieutenant-Colonel Payne; and the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles Administrative Battalion, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. F. Buxton. The plan of the operations, or sham fight, was supposed to represent a skirmish between the outposts of an invading army, which was marching upon London by the Portsmouth road, and a reconnoitring party detached from the army, supposed to be approaching from Kingston. After the engagement, which was carried on with great spirit, the forces formed up in columns of battalions for the march past the Lord Lieutenant of the county and his staff, which was effected in excellent order. At the conclusion of the march past the whole of the volunteers proceeded to an adjacent field, where refreshments had been provided for them by Lieutenant-Colonel Buxton; while the officers and a large circle of guests, amounting to nearly 300, were entertained by Mr. Buxton under a large marquee erected on the lawn of the mansion. The review and sham fight were a perfect success.

The 2nd London, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Aikman, V.C., was inspected on Saturday evening, in the square of Somerset House, by Colonel Bruce, commanding the Grenadier Guards.

The 19th Surrey were inspected, on Saturday night, in Kennington Park, before Colonel Daubney. Colonel Labrow was in command, and after a testing drill the inspecting officer summed up his views relative to the condition of the regiment. He said he was much pleased altogether with what he had seen. The arms were excellently kept, and were a credit to the men. The companies were afterwards entertained at supper by the officers at headquarters.

Last Saturday the annual prize competition of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles was concluded at Wormwood-scrubbs. There were four series of prizes, each series of different value, and the members were confined to one series. The first was restricted to those members who had represented the regiment at Wimbledon since 1864, and to members who had won regimental prizes of £4 and upwards. In this class the prizemen were:—Private Love, Private Moore, Corporal Egg, Sergeant Hunt, Private Booty, and Sergeant Young. The prizes of the second series (shot for by members who had been marksmen since 1864, and were not included in the first series) were won by Sergeant Griffiths, Private Smith, Corporal Young, Private Trail, Sergeant Livett, and Private Tovey. In the third series (fired for by those not entitled to compete in other series) the winners were Privates Dove, Sanderson, Hodges, and Brown. The fourth series was for members who had joined the corps since 1868, and who were not eligible to compete in the other series, and the prizemen were:—Privates Brooking, Chaplain, Buckingham, Williams, and Morgan. These were all money prizes. Prizes shot for in any position at the Queen's ranges were won by Ensign Dennis, Private Bushelle, and Private Wilson. The rapid-firing prize with the snider was won by Captain Tyler, the Adjutant and musketry instructor. The competitions resulted in Corporal Egg winning the championship. The Lambert cup, fired for by companies, was won by the thirteenth company; and Private Bushelle, making the highest score in the winning squad, took the "Lambert horn."

The 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles held a field-day, last Saturday, at the seat of the commanding officer, Colonel Stedall, at Highgate. The whole corps was afterwards entertained at dinner by Colonel Stedall.

Colonel Roche inspected the 1st Battalion of Warwickshire Volunteers on Saturday last, in Calthorp Park, and complimented the battalion on its efficiency. Lord Leigh (the Lord Lieutenant of the county) and Lieutenant-Colonel Ratcliff also spoke.

On the 23rd ult. the 27th Lancashire (Bolton) and the 82nd Lancashire (Hindley) Rifle Volunteers were inspected in Bradford Park, Bolton, by Colonel Maydwell, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Manchester. The two corps, which mustered between 700 and 800 men, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., who put them through various manoeuvres, at the close of which the inspecting officer complimented them upon the silence and order observed in the ranks and the manner in which the movements had been executed, and stated that he should be able to make a favourable report of their state and efficiency to the War Office.

The Corporation of Belfast, on Monday, determined to request the British Association for the Advancement of Science to hold its congress for 1872 at Belfast.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a pleasant speech (at the Mansion House) in connection with the health of the ladies; but, as reported, he was not exact in his application of a quotation, I think. He said that under the portrait of a certain beautiful lady had been written:—

Who'er thou art, thy Master see,  
Who was, or is, or is to be.

Of course the error is not to be ascribed to the sweet influences of the loving cup (as was suggested in the House on Monday, in reference to another matter), though such inspiration would, in the circumstances, have been appropriate. The inscription, however, I have always understood to have been under a picture of Love, or Cupid, or whatever type was chosen by the painter for that remarkable passion, once deified, but now relegated to the class that throws itself into canals when assistance is likely to be at hand. Mr. Lowe's memory is usually so happy that he can perfectly well afford to make a slight slip; and one would not notice it in the case of a less accomplished man, for we should always be grateful for a quotation, whether it have anything to do with the subject in hand or not. As being in debt is proved to be rather honourable, for it shows that the debtor had credit once, so a citation testifies to the quoter's having read, at some time or other. Need I add that this does not apply to Mr. Lowe, whose varied reading stands him in stead admirably when he wants to light up a passage of oratory?

We have our answer about Epping Forest. There are 3000 acres, and the lords of the manor will give the public a third of these, but 400 of the surrendered acres are to be sold to compensate the commoners. So that 600 acres are to be left, out of 3000, for the public. The plan is abandoned for this year, but the measure is to be reintroduced next Session. There is ample time, therefore, in which those may work who think that enough is not conceded to the people, or who do not desire to behold the wildness of the forest (if it be wild) superseded by the *memorandum pulcherrimum ordo* of a laid-out park—shall we say Battersen?—to raise a pleasing idea. Government says that it has no other mode of securing advantages for the public. Perhaps, between this and February next some of the foresters may be able to incubate a better scheme. The terms do not seem liberal.

A Clerical Disabilities Bill is in course of becoming law. It is to enable clergymen who wish to retire from the sacred profession to do so, and to engage in other occupation. There was a clause enabling them also to return to their spiritual vocation, but the Lords struck this out. The other night Lord Denman proposed that any person renouncing the clerical status should be incapable of the designation "Reverend." But this was opposed, on the ground that it would be unjust to clergymen who joined some other denomination than that of the Church of England, and the amendment was withdrawn. I may note that now almost every minister of religion uses the title; but I am old enough to recollect a sort of sensation which was made by a hot sectarian pamphleteer, who violently appealed to the Dissenting world to discourage a word which he contended should be applied to One name only. Since then the Nonconformists have learned many things—*inter alia*, they now approve of "Heaven directing spires" and other contributions from art. The taunt that Catholicism is the religion of cathedrals, Protestantism of churches, and Dissent of barns, which caused much effervescence among the Nonconformists when it was launched by a famous Churchman (of the Evangelical school, too), would no longer tell upon them. The "dim religious light" of the coloured window, too, is no longer eschewed, either as a relic of Popery or a type of a mystified faith, and here is another advance. I read in other days a severe Dissenting attack upon Milton for associating dimness with religion. And the Scotch are taking to organs, which shall no longer be called "kists o' whistles." Now, if our clergy meet these advances half way, and imitate the Dissenters in trying to give effective sermons—original, or selected from the books of men who could preach—(remember Sir Roger de Coverley's good chaplain) the denominations will have marvellously improved each other.

Journals often lecture members of Parliament, and have, perhaps no right to complain that a member of Parliament returns the favour. Let the journalists therefore accept with meekness the intimation by Mr. M. Guest that "a word of advice" to them is "in season," and that such advice is that they observe neutrality in this war, and abstain from imitating foreign nations. We would not reply in the spirit of Miss Squeers, "Thanking you for your advice which was not required, Sir," but would much rather say, with the late Duke of Cambridge (in the middle of a sermon), "Very proper sentiment! very proper sentiment!" But is it not rather a case of wolf and lamb? Are not foreign nations irritating us? This war is not an instance of the *quicquid delirant Reges*. The people are just as eager to fight as are their rulers. Of a battle in our Civil War Scott wrote—

Right English all, they rushed to blows,  
With nought to win, and all to lose.

Englishmen in their turn may be allowed to protest with some severity—even irritating severity—when they see half a million of men panting to fly at each other's throats in a quarrel to which even their Kings are ashamed to put a name. We will be as civil as we can, Mr. Guest; but "impatience hath its privilege."

"Do you believe that a common-sense Englishman will consent to pay a heavy tax for a thing he can't even see?" was one of the crushing questions with which sensible Philistines, some years ago, and not so very many, put down "theorists" who desired to introduce gas. We have overcome that objection; nobody sees gas, yet it helps us to see everything; but whether we have learned much of its nature may be doubted. The lamplighter is aware, and so is the domestic servant, that if a lighted match be held to an orifice whence gas escapes at the turn of a handle, the gas takes fire. But people do not seem aware that gas only recognises on compulsion the restraining power of your pipes and handles, and will not only come out if it can, but will take fire, if you give it a chance, without the least reference to your own wishes. Some folk think it a kind of domestic servant, and hold its rebellion to be an impertinence. The faith is not peculiar to one class. In the same paper I read that a lady detecting an escape of gas in her house, went with a candle to seek the cause, and the result was an explosion, happily not fatal; and that three gentlemen, desirous to take a mine, began exploring it with naked candles. Again the result was an explosion, and one of the imprudent men has died of the injuries he received. It is of no use preaching to persons who cannot be made to understand a first principle; but their ignorance is to be lamented, for the lives of other persons are at their mercy.

#### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

At this time of the year, for obvious reasons, the House of Lords changes its character from that of a legislative reserve, and comes to the front of the Parliamentary line. In one respect their Lordships have been doing their duty as a registry of the measures of the Commons, having as nearly as possible dealt with the Education Bill in that sense. But there is another function which custom and tradition have assigned to them, and that is the discussion of foreign affairs; and the present situation has afforded opportunity for interpellation which might have been expected from an assembly which has in its midst one actual and three ex Foreign Secretaries. Almost to weariness, Lord Granville has been unfolding, something after the manner in which that process is performed on a mummy, the various coverings in which both sides have been enveloping the mysterious "Project of a Treaty," and as each wrap has come off, there have been found visible traces of the hands of both. Probably with a design to "brusque" the whole affair, and to escape the constant nibbling to which he was every evening subjected, Lord Granville announced a grand palaver on the course pursued by the Government pending the short interval between peace and war. Without doubt, his speech was an official masterpiece. For anything tangible that was contained in it, he might as well have said, "There are the papers; read, mark, and digest." But he was in his best vein, and, giving to most that he stated a personal tone, asked whether, on the whole, he, as a new Foreign Minister, and decidedly taken by surprise, had not done very well. The response was satisfactory, both in the spoken words and in the inarticulate demonstrations of the House. Some people asked why Lord Malmesbury was so prominent. But it must be remembered that he was the last Conservative Foreign Secretary but one; and as Lord Derby, who would have had the *pas*, was married and could not come, his predecessor naturally came to the front. He was better than ordinary, though much of his speech was, as usual, what, if one was not speaking of an Earl of Malmesbury, one might call splutter; but he certainly has the advantage of official experience, and can talk in the special vernacular of the department to which he has belonged. Of course, Lord Russell, who seems still to believe that he is about to be called upon to save the country, and who had a presumptive right to do so as one who has held the seals of the Foreign Office, and has, probably, left more extraordinary marks in the archives of that department than anyone who ever presided over it, had his say. Somehow it might have been fancied that he considered Lord Granville as much in *statu pupillari* as when he appointed him Foreign Secretary, twenty years ago; and that he was patronising him as a provisional Secretary of State, until, with one voice, the country calls upon "Russell" to take the conduct of affairs. His delusion in this respect appears to have taken a palpable form, for, without a word of notice to the Government, which is more or less busily employed in organising the military forces of the country, this noble and egregious statesman went down to the House of Lords and coolly introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the calling out and embodying of the militia; adding, with ineffable sangfroid, that he should press it hard through all its stages—implying thereby that it was a war measure of urgency. Surely the shade of Sidney Smith must chuckle at this addition to the diverse duties which he said Lord Russell was prepared to undertake at the shortest notice.

The impulse of Mr. Disraeli to show to the country and the world that, whatever may be the case with the Government, at least the leader of the Opposition has an opinion and a policy on the present critical state of affairs in Europe, naturally culminated in a set, precise oration, and drew on a debate which the happy puzzledom on such a subject of the household-suffrage members prevented their participating in. As to the speech *par excellence*, it was essentially a development of Disraelism in a crisis, and so was turgid in style, ponderous rather than emphatic in delivery, and, of course, contained a mysterious discovery. In these days, apart from the changes which occurred in the map of Europe, to talk of the Treaty of Vienna, as a document binding on any Power, is as perfunctory as to insist that the Talmud should be included in the system of elementary education about to be established. But the deduction of Mr. Disraeli, that this country was under contract to assist Prussia materially to retain her Saxon provinces, was as recondite and fantastic a proposition as would be one to restore the Heptarchy. In this matter he appears as the very Rip Van Winkle of European politics; and yet he made this suggestion with as much gravity and emphasis as if he were unconscious of creating a chimera. However, he has liberated his mind, and it is to be hoped that there will be no more orations from him this Session. As to Mr. Gladstone, he has proved himself to possess many eel-like qualities in reply to awkward questions expanded into dissertations for which he was not given credit generally, and he contrives admirably to dwell in generalities for ever; while as to Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Childers, when they are stemming the torrent of talk of such impeachers of the naval and military condition of the country as Sir John Hay and Mr. Bernal Osborne, their confidence in the preparedness of their departments, and the capability of immediate expansion of our armaments, is such that, as one listens to them, there inevitably suggests itself to one's mind the trite aphorism of the hard-pressed ostrich, with its head buried in the sand and the part of its body on which its beautiful feathers grow at the mercy of the hunters.

Just a word or two on minor episodes. From a Census bill not much that is peculiar could have been expected; but a discussion on even such a measure was fruitful in that way. In the first place, Mr. Ball, an Irish member, and therefore having specially nothing to do with the matter, tried hard to introduce the religio-polemic element into the debate by moving that the religious belief of every one counted should be stated. As this is what may be called a red rag to the Nonconformists, fierce diatribes were to be expected; but there was a curious instance of Parliamentary reticence. Even Mr. Hadfield declined to tread on the tail of Mr. Ball's coat, and so had what must have been a mortification to him, for no one uttered a word in reply to him, and his proposition was summarily bowled out on a division. Then, such anthropological members as Sir John Lubbock and Dr. Lyon Playfair, with a certain scientific ferocity, a philosophical semi-cannibalism, wanted to have it written down in the Census papers how many first cousins had married, with a palpable view of future physiological inquiries. Somehow this interference with the liberty of the subject to marry as foolishly as he likes, a sacred privilege to Englishmen, was not appreciated by the House, and it fell through. Last, but not least, it was asked, curiously, why did Mr. Gladstone come down on a Wednesday when Mr. Leatham's Ballot Bill was about to be practically withdrawn, and deliver a palinode on that question, and get the bill perfunctorily read a second time? The cynical answer is that it was an *amende* to the below-the-gangwayites for his "wild shriek of liberty" as regarded them a few days ago.

## RESERVES OF THE NAVY.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that there is substantial ground for the assertion of her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion House dinner, that the British Navy, Army, and reserve forces are now in a thoroughly efficient state. We refer more especially to the Navy, upon which this country must chiefly rely for the protection of its interests, and even of its independence, in the presence of Continental neighbours each possessing thrice as great a military power as we can have. In our remarks, just five months ago, upon the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty when he brought forward the Navy Estimates, we laid down the proposition that Great Britain should at all times maintain a fleet able to contend at once with the fleets of any two foreign nations that may be allied against us. This pretension is justified, first, by our lack of an army proportionate in strength to the population and size of the United Kingdom, according to the scale which other European States have adopted; secondly, by the vast importance of our maritime commerce, upon the yearly value of which the yearly cost of our naval armament is a virtual premium of assurance; thirdly, by the situation of our Indian and Colonial Empire, and of our manifold concerns beyond the seas, in Asia, America, Australia, and Africa, which require safe and regular communication on all the ocean highways. These conditions we hold to be constant, whether there be peace or war in Europe. They should never be forgotten in the serenest days. But at a time when the two mightiest of Continental Powers on land, one of which is also a mighty Power at sea, and is the nearest to our own shores, are engaged in a tremendous struggle, threatening to revive schemes of conquest that would put all the ports of the German Ocean under one master, as during the First Empire, we think it more than ever needful to demand the provision of security above mentioned. The British Navy, let us repeat, ought to be not merely equal to the French navy alone, but to the French and Russian; or to the French, Spanish, and Italian; or to the French and American, or to the Russian and American, combined together in any possible hostilities; and we cannot admit, with the fairest political prospects, that a lower standard of maritime warlike force is to be accepted by this nation from its rulers. It would be satisfactory to perceive a disposition to make this a fixed principle or axiom of British statesmanship. In the mean time we must content ourselves with a brief review of the measures actually taken by the present Ministry, and of the suggestions offered by a gentleman of great practical experience in maritime affairs, Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the extensive shipowner, formerly M.P. for Sunderland, to improve the naval forces of Great Britain.

The memorandum addressed by Mr. Lindsay to the Admiralty, with the observations of Rear-Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan upon it, was printed for the House of Commons in May; but it was written at the beginning of January, before Mr. Childers made his official statement. Referring again to the debate on the Navy Estimates, which took place on Feb. 28, we remind ourselves of the proposed results from an expenditure of £9,250,000, being a reduction of £750,000 since last year, and of £1,700,000 since the year before. Our fleet consists, or will consist, with the ships to be finished this year, of forty large ironclads, nine being turret-ships and thirty-one broadside ships, with five smaller broadside ships and two smaller turret-ships, besides one hundred fighting-ships of the old type, and unarmoured gun-boats. Our forty large ironclads carry 546 great guns, weighing seven tons each and upwards. The country has really got something to show, and, in case of need, to use as well as to show, for its outlay of ten millions sterling in the construction of ironclads during the last ten years. Notwithstanding the suppression of Woolwich and Deptford dockyards, our naval building and manufacturing establishments remain capable of providing a reserve fleet and supplying the place of the ships worn out or disabled in peace or war. It is the intention of the Admiralty to construct, in each ordinary year, new shipping to the amount of 19,000 or 20,000 tons. In the present year they will build three new ironclads—one being a most powerful turret-ship, of the Thunderer class; one a frigate, and one a corvette—with several transports, and half a dozen smaller vessels. These statements and promises of the First Lord render it unnecessary for us to consider that part of Mr. Lindsay's memorandum which relates to the anticipated reduction of our fleet and reserve of ships. With regard, however, to the provision for manning the fleet, and the reserve of seamen trained to fight, and bound to answer the call of their country, we shall probably find that Mr. Lindsay's recommendations are far from having yet obtained the attention they deserve. Mr. Childers told us, five months since, that the number of men we had then actually afloat, sailors and marines, was 33,000; while the number available for the reserve force, including the coastguard, naval volunteers, and pensioners, henceforth to be called out for periodical training, was 37,000; but this numerical strength is subject to considerable reductions, and does not seem nearly adequate to the wants of our naval service in case of war. It is here that the suggestions of Mr. Lindsay seem of the highest value, no person being more competent, from his acquaintance with our mercantile marine, to estimate the contributions it might afford to the manning of the Navy. As a member of the Royal Commission on this subject in 1859, his opinions should command respectful consideration in official quarters, though he is no longer a member of Parliament. We can but set forth, in his own figures, the plan which he submitted to her Majesty's Government in the earliest days of this year.

The reserve fleet of ships contemplated by Mr. Lindsay, in the first instance, consists of fourteen large ironclads, or line-of-battle ships, twenty-five frigates and corvettes, and sixty smaller vessels. To man this reserve fleet, in time of war, 18,000 seamen and 7000 marines will be required. We may depend on the Royal Naval Reserve, if the men adhere to their engagements, for 10,000 seamen out of the 16,000 at present enrolled, as these men are mostly employed in the coasting trade and short voyages, so as to be near at hand when wanted. From the coastguard, if it be kept up as at present, we should get 4000 thoroughly well-trained men; from the training-ships we should have 1000 first-class boys; and from the naval coast volunteers about 3000 men could be got to substitute for regular seamen transferred from harbour-ships and shore guard-ships to the sailing fleet. This would make up the 18,000 seamen required for the first reserve. The 7000 marines required for this reserve would be a third part of the whole force of Royal Marines, which Mr. Lindsay proposes to increase from 14,000 to 21,000, taking away 7000 from our land army. In time of peace he would keep 7000 of the marines always serving afloat, and 14,000 serving in the outposts and coast-stations; but he would give them a more sailorly character, and convert them into a sort of marine artillery, rather than a marine infantry; he desires to make this amphibious service popular among our seafaring folk. The whole force of marines could be embarked, if needful, in time of war, and their place on shore filled by the volunteer artillery, militia, and rifle volunteers. The reserve fleet could

be supplied with engineers, firemen, stokers, and supernumeraries, from our merchant steam-vessels, or from workshops and factories on shore. But Mr. Lindsay is not content with one reserve of ships and men; he thinks we might have a second reserve fleet ready, within three months of declaring war, to consist of fourteen first-class ironclads, twenty frigates and corvettes, and seventy small vessels. Admiral Sir B. Sullivan, who quite agrees with Mr. Lindsay in some points, and in particular approves of his suggestion for the conversion of the marines into marine artillery, doubts whether we shall ever possess ships enough to form a second reserve or third complete fleet. It is a question, of course, for the House of Commons and the country to decide, whether, in the event of a prolonged contest with some great naval Power, when the very existence of this kingdom might be at stake, we should not choose to set all our public and private dockyards at work and augment our entire naval force to 313 fighting-ships, which is the figure imagined by Mr. Lindsay—namely, fifty-three line-of-battle ironclads, sixty-five frigates and corvettes, and 195 smaller vessels. Remembering the efforts and sacrifices made by our fathers in the great French War of twenty-two years' duration, we should think it not unlikely that British patriotism would go to this length should the occasion unhappily arise. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction we receive Mr. Lindsay's testimony, that "such a vast fleet we could man to-morrow provided we had the ships." We have not the ships now; and he does not advise us to waste the public money in keeping, as paid reserves on shore, a greater number of men than we could employ in case of war. But, if we had the ships and wanted to man them, he says this might be done by raising an additional force of 23,000 in the following manner:—We should call in the remaining 6000 of the Royal Naval Reserve, and increase this number to 10,000 by the agency of the shipping masters at the mercantile marine offices, who would exert themselves to procure men if they got a small reward for their trouble. Mr. Lindsay does not approve of bounties in general, because they excite discontent among the men who are serving without bounties; but if we could not, as he expects we could, obtain by voluntary means, within three months, sufficient men for the second reserve, he believes that a bounty of £20, or even £10, would secure at least 5000 men, most of whom would have passed through training-ships or served in ships of war. To these would be added a second relay of 1000 boys from the training-ships, and the remaining 7000 marines from the barracks, completing the force required. The second reserve fleet, or third fleet of our Navy, would thus be manned and ready for active service at sea.

But Mr. Lindsay is further of opinion that this country has the means, if it were required, of creating a third reserve, or fourth fleet, in the course of a war enduring several years. There is no doubt of the capability of our dockyards and workshops, and the sufficiency of our money and materials, to construct a fourth fleet of ships. The question would be, where to get the fighting sailors? It is suggested by Mr. Lindsay that we should give the situations of customs' boatmen, messengers in our public offices, and other subordinate employments in our civil service, to the retired good-conduct men from the Royal Navy, upon condition of their returning to the sea service when called. A body of 3000 naval veterans would thus be supplied in case of need. This proposal is warmly approved by Admiral Sir B. Sullivan, who has urged it before two Royal Commissions. He cannot understand why neither recommended its adoption, unless they feared the opposition of the Treasury to a scheme taking away the petty civil service patronage enjoyed by members of Parliament. We do not so clearly see the practicability of Mr. Lindsay's next suggestion, that the dockyard artisans—smiths, carpenters and joiners, armourers, engineers, and stokers—should have a certain time of service on board ship, qualifying them to join the reserve fleet upon an emergency, their place in the dockyards to be supplied by other mechanics. Sir B. Sullivan considers this a very important suggestion, but he probably means not exactly the same as Mr. Lindsay; for he remarks that, in 1848, the dockyard men were all organised and trained as volunteer artillery, which seems much more feasible than making sailors of them. Having been Chief of the Staff on that occasion, and intrusted with their organisation, the gallant Admiral is able to tell us that a force of 10,000 artillery volunteers was thus formed, at a cost equal to that of one regiment of 800 infantry soldiers. He regrets that this scheme was given up; Lord Ellenborough and Lord Auckland were its patrons, but Naval Lords were prejudiced against it. He refers us to Admiral Baillie Hamilton, and to Mr. Briggs, the Chief Clerk, for more information on the subject.

Beyond this point, in looking for the elements of a naval reserve force, Mr. Lindsay's calculations lose their precision, and descend to a general expectation of abundant results from wise dealings with our merchant seamen, whose number he reckons at 180,000. He is not at all satisfied with the present organisation of the Royal Naval Reserve, which costs £240,000 a year, and stands nominally at 20,000 men; but we have seen that not more than 16,000 enrolled can be relied upon for real service. There is an uncomfortable doubt, after all, how many of these British sailors, each of whom costs his country £12 a year—viz., £6 for his retainer and £6 for his training expenses—will be found ready to serve in the British fleet during war. They will have got their money for the years past, and her Majesty's Government will have no hold upon them if they choose to accept high wages in the vessels of neutral nations, instead of coming forward to fight for their native land. Mr. Lindsay would therefore substitute for the annual payment a promised annuity, or pension, of £20 a year, to commence at fifty years of age, for every seaman enrolled, after a year's training on board a ship of war, in the lists of the Royal Naval Reserve, who has always held himself ready for service. He estimates that not more than one seventh of the number would live to claim their pension. We fear that the expectation of such a remote and contingent benefit would seldom avail to keep a thoughtless young sailor from preferring an easy berth and a pocketful of money in the merchant service, if he could evade his obligation to the Royal Navy. Mr. Lindsay himself cannot have much faith in the inducement of an annuity payable at the age of fifty, since we find him, in a preceding paragraph, advocating two different applications of the compulsory principle. One is a modification of the system prevailing in France, by which all seamen are bound to serve a certain period on board a ship of war, and are held liable at all times to serve again whenever and wherever they are required. The other is the establishment of a compulsory merchant seamen's provident fund, to which the State would subscribe enough, by way of endowment or grant in aid, to provide a good pension for every seaman at the age of fifty or fifty-five, requiring him, on the other hand, to keep his services at its disposal for its navy. The latter scheme, which Mr. Lindsay recommended in 1859, would be not only an advantage to the State, but a personal benefit to the sailor. In this proposal, we see, Admiral Sir B. Sullivan quite agrees with Mr. Lindsay; as he likewise does with regard to the boys trained for the sea in school ships. These are old ships of war, stationed for the purpose at various commercial ports. It would be expedient to lay down the rule that boys should be

admitted to them only upon this condition—that, after finishing their apprenticeship in a merchant-vessel, they should serve one or two years in a ship of war. They should receive, during this time, the usual pay of seamen in our navy, and the State might grant £5 or £10 a head towards their previous maintenance and education in the training-ship. If we had 5000 young merchant seamen thus passed annually through the naval service, they would acquire valuable knowledge and habits of discipline, which would be good for them in their ordinary vocation, while they would afford the best reserve for our fleet in time of war.

The remainder of Mr. Lindsay's memorandum is chiefly occupied with proposals to reform the appointments of commissioned officers in the Navy. Something has been done by the present Board of Admiralty, since the date of the memorandum, to remedy a part of the evils described. We cannot, however, discuss this part of the subject. Mr. Lindsay is entitled to public thanks for his useful contribution to the study of an essential matter in the policy of Great Britain—never felt to be more urgent than in these days of serious alarm.

## THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

"Historicus" finds an opportunity in the present war between France and Prussia to write for the *Times* another able letter on the subject of neutrality. He regrets to perceive that England is already beginning to experience at the hands of the belligerents that fate which commonly befalls neutral States. Such a state of feeling is perhaps not unnatural, but it is certainly unreasonable. No belligerents ever have been, or ever will be, satisfied with a neutrality, however impartial. For, judged by their own passions and hopes and fears, neutrality will always appear to them a selfish and unsympathetic policy. A neutral is "neither judge nor party." What belligerents always really desire and expect of a neutral is that he shall be on their side—i.e., that he shall not be neutral at all. Taking up the question whether coal is contraband, he does not dispute that a belligerent may so treat it. Yet it does not follow that it is the business of England to restrain the trade. France has declared that she will not treat coal as contraband. Of course, she has a perfect right to make such a declaration. Prussia is in no-wise damnified thereby; on the contrary, if the matter is justly considered, it is clearly to her advantage. In the present war he thinks the Government could not prevent the export of contraband of war to either party. The right of capture of contraband is confined to cargoes on the high seas. By land such a trade is, and always has been, entirely unrestricted. If England were to assume the duty of prohibiting the exportation of contraband, the prohibition could be at once defeated. The articles desired by either belligerent could be consigned to a Belgian or a Dutch merchant, who could resell them and deliver them by land carriage. With regard to the Royal proclamation, he points out that it cannot create an offence, for that power is in the Legislature alone. In giving that warning to its subjects the Crown has discharged the whole duty of neutrality. No neutral State can be expected to do more. It cannot undertake to carry out the general police against contraband for the belligerents. That office they must perform for themselves.

## THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The arrangements for the forthcoming prize meeting of the National Artillery Association are complete. The camp will be formed, as heretofore, at Shoeburyness, and will be ready for occupation on Monday, Aug. 15, on which day all the volunteers who have entered for the prizes will have to be in camp. There are fifty-nine different corps expected, who will send 104 detachments, comprising nearly 1000 men, commanded by 108 officers. All parts of the kingdom will be represented, from Anglesea to Norfolk one way, and from Dumbarton to Hants the other. Even the Isle of Man sends a detachment, and everything promises a successful meeting. The association is able to go to work with a better heart this year, owing to the substantial assistance given by the Government, which has enabled the council to increase the number of prizes and to promise that the camp shall not be so comfortless as formerly. The Commandant of the School of Gunnery has also directed that a canteen shall be opened in the camp, to be supplied from the Royal Artillery canteen at military rates. All the volunteers in camp this year will join the daily mess, instead of, as formerly, having the option of providing their own food. The officers, who will pay 4s. per day, will be provided with breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; and the men will pay 1s. 6d. per day, and have breakfast, dinner, and tea. These prices, when compared with the Wimbledon tariff, are extremely liberal.

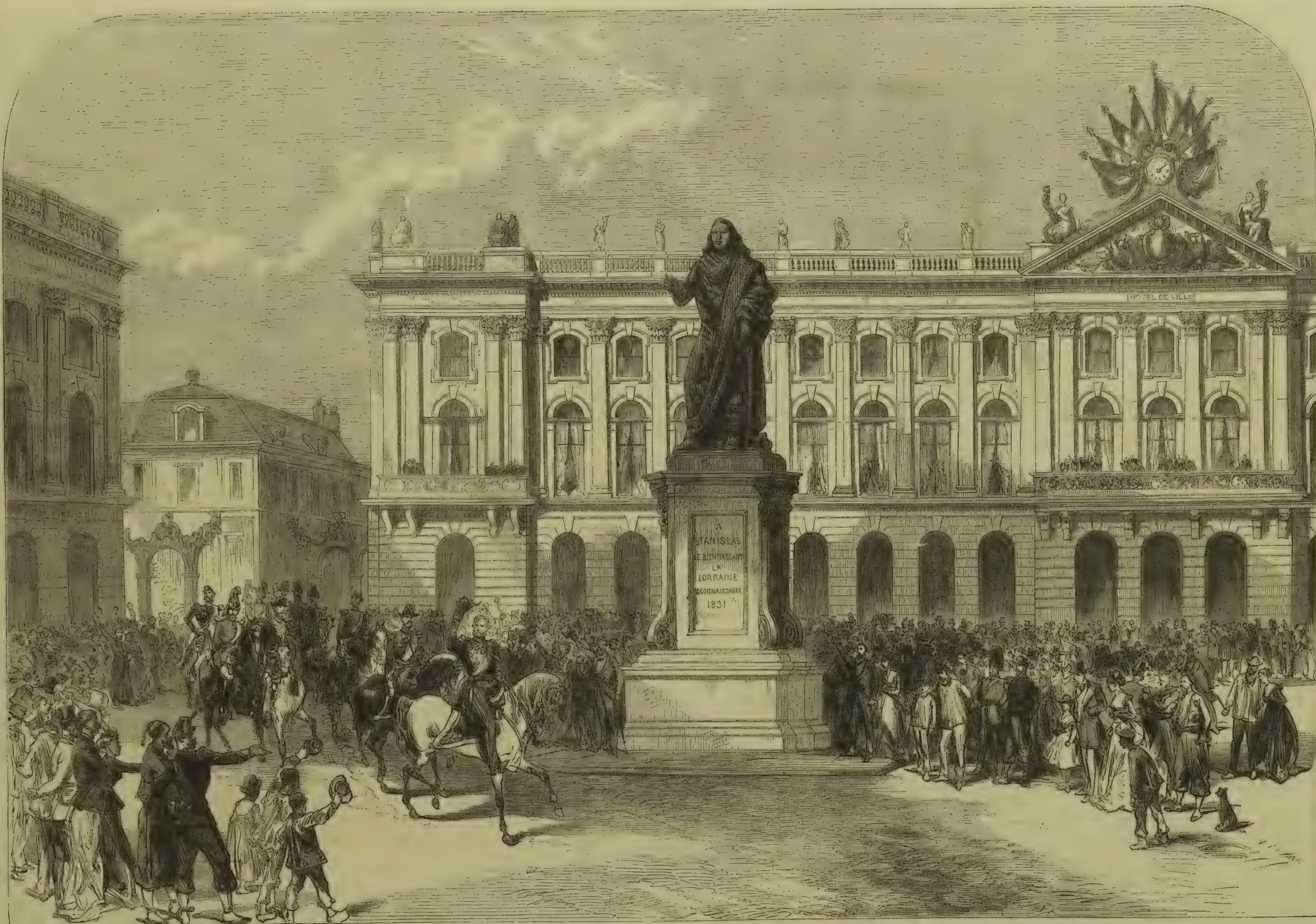
The prize-shooting will begin on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, at 7.45, and continue uninterruptedly till the following Friday evening, when the prize-list will be made up, and the prizes distributed on Saturday, Aug. 20. There will be a novel competition going on during the meeting for the detachments which have won prizes and are not actually engaged in firing. Last year there was instruction given in "repository" drill; this year there are to be "repository prizes." The gun to be worked will be an 18-pounder on skids, and it will be required to remove the gun a distance of forty yards, through a short passage somewhat narrower than the length of the gun, and replace it on the skids vent uppermost, with the muzzle pointing to its original position. Two detachments will be told off together, but the squad must not exceed twenty men. Twenty minutes is the maximum time allowed, but the winning squad will be the one which completes the task in the shortest time to the satisfaction of the umpire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chermiside, R.A., will be the camp commandant, and the whole of the staff are appointed, and have been approved by the Secretary of State for War.

Cavalry inspections will in future be made twice in each year—in the autumn by the general officer of cavalry stationed at Aldershot, and in the spring by general officers commanding districts. The cavalry inspections in Ireland will be conducted as hitherto.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry, on Tuesday, a resolution in favour of the boarding out of pauper children lately adopted by the Industrial School Committee was confirmed, after a determined effort on the part of some of the members of the vestry to ensure its rejection.

The annual excursion of the Liverpool Working Men's Association took place last Saturday afternoon. This association has the advantage not only of being in proximity to the residence of the Earl of Derby, but of having that nobleman as president. Lord Derby graciously placed the whole of the grounds of Knowsley Park at the disposal of the association for the festive occasion. About 1500 of both sexes availed themselves of the privilege. The festivities were kept up until dusk, the utmost order prevailed, and all returned delighted with the day's enjoyment and the kind reception accorded them by the Earl and Countess.



THE WAR: THE PLACE STANISLAS, AT NANCY.  
SEE PAGE 135.



MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SLEAFORD: FIRST-PRIZE TEAM OF HORSES.

## THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this society, formed by the union of the two societies of North Lincolnshire and South Lincolnshire a year or two since, was held at Sleaford, with an exhibition of implements, cattle, and other stock, on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. The first meeting took place, last year, at Lincoln. The arrangements on this occasion were such as to ensure a perfect success. The chief management was in the hands of Mr. W. Torr, of Aylesby, honorary director; and of the stewards—Mr. R. Howard, of Temple Bruer; Mr. James Martin, of Wainfleet; Mr. W. Parke, Mr. R. Wyles, Mr. W. Frankish, Mr. Bruce Tomlinson, and Mr. J. W. Dudding; with Messrs. E. Heneage, C. Clarke, Martin, Bruce Tomlinson, and Torr for the finance committee. Their efforts were zealously aided by the secretary, Mr. S. Upton. The society, having a balance in hand of nearly £1000 from its large receipts at the Lincoln exhibition, was able to increase the amount of its prizes to £1500, which attracted a greater number of entries than had been expected.

The show yard was in two fields, belonging to Mr. Marston, on the Heckington-road, half a mile from the Sleaford railway station. The ground, about twenty-five acres in extent, was laid out and fenced, and sheds put up, by Mr. Hobson Dunkley, of Grimsby, under the direction of Mr. Whitton, architect, of Lincoln. Our illustration represents a scene in the horse show. There was a range of covered shedding, 300 yards long, for the agricultural implements; a range of stabling, 270 yards in length, for horses of several classes, besides a smaller double range for hunters and roadsters; a ring for the parade and trial of horses, with a grand stand for the spectators; a range of cattle sheds, 240 yards long, sheep pens, pig pens, and poultry tents; a shed for carriages; offices for the stewards, secretary, engineer, contractor, and others; a dining-pavilion and refreshment-booths; sleeping-rooms for the men in charge of the stock, and five or six wells of good water.

There were 108 stands of implements, and 1367 articles were shown in this class. The Lincoln manufacturers, Messrs. Robey and Co., Messrs. Foster and Co., Messrs. Clarke Brothers and Odling, Messrs. Penney, Cooke, Rainforth, Simpson, and Harrison; as well as Messrs. Hornsby, of Grantham; Tuxford, of Boston; Marshall, of Gainsborough; Amies and Barford, of Peterborough; Ashby and Jeffrey, of Stamford; exhibited a great variety of useful implements, engines, and machines. There was also a good show of carts, waggons, and other vehicles. A collection of seeds and roots, by Messrs. J. Carter and Co., of London, obtained a special prize. The entries of short-horned cattle were 140, including several which had taken the prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford, and others which were seen and admired there. Bolivar won the first prize for bulls, and Telemachus got the prize for two-year-olds, with an extra prize. The champion prize for cows was awarded to Queen of Rosalea, an animal not unknown to fame. There were thirty-one entries of Leicester sheep, and ninety of other long-woolled sheep. Mr. Borton and Mr. Dudding won the best prizes. The entries of hunters and roadsters were not less than 241, and of agricultural horses fifty-five, making the best show of horses altogether that was ever seen in the county, and far better than the show of All England at Oxford. Mr. Chaplin's Derby winner, Hermit, gained the prize for thoroughbred hunters; and the prize mare of that class was one belonging to Mr. G. H. Sanday, of Nottingham. The best four-year-old gelding, entitled to Mr. Chaplin's £50 prize, which includes mares, was adjudged to be that shown by Mr. E. Paddison, of Ingleby. The classes of horses for agricultural uses were generally well filled. The first-prize team, that of Mr. Pilkinton of Sleaford, is shown in our engraving. The show of pigs was good, but the poultry was not remarkable.

The public dinner, at which 650 guests sat down, many ladies being present, took place on the second day. The chairman was Mr. W. E. Welby, M.P., supported by Lord Kesteven; Sir M. J. Cholmeley, M.P.; the Hon. A. L. Melville; Colonel Amcotts, M.P.; Mr. J. Banks Stanhope, the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope, General Trollope, and other gentlemen. The proceedings were of the usual character, and passed off in a satisfactory manner.

There was some rioting at Londonderry last Saturday night. A band of Roman Catholics coming in from a picnic were attacked by Protestants, and a general fight took place.

A demonstration of sympathy with France, held at Treaty Stone, in Limerick, on Sunday, was attended by 10,000 persons from Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary.

A shocking event, which is described as an "accident," happened near Exeter on Sunday afternoon. A young man named Peter Cann went into the house of Mr. Bastin, a neighbour, took up a gun, believing it not to be loaded, and pointed it at the family, who were in the kitchen. The gun exploded, and an infant in Mrs. Bastin's lap was killed on the spot. The mother was injured, and her life is in danger; the father was also wounded. Another young man was shot in the head, and his eye destroyed.

The inquest arising out of the railway collision near Carlisle, on the 10th ult., was concluded on Tuesday, the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against Joseph Rowell, who acted as driver to the North-Eastern goods-train, whose "reckless conduct and incompetency" they found were the cause of the accident. The jury also were of opinion that Robert Pattinson, the proper engine-driver, and Michael Shields, brakeman, were highly censurable—the former for not being at his post, and the other for acting under Rowell, as if he were the legitimate engine-driver. The jury further censured the heads of departments for their lack of proper supervision over the servants of the company.

On Tuesday the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, Quartermaster-General Herbert, Assistant Adjutant-General, and other officers of the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershot, and was present at a review of the troops. His Royal Highness arrived at Farnborough, by train from London, about 9.15, and was received by Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett and the officers of the staff. The troops were assembled in the vicinity of the Long Valley in three divisions, the cavalry consisting of the 2nd Life Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers, under the command of Major-General White; the first division of infantry, comprising the second battalion Grenadier Guards, 46th Regiment, 101st Fusiliers, second battalion 9th Regiment, second battalion 13th Light Infantry, 94th Regiment, and the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, commanded by Major-General Carey; the second division, composed of the first battalion 4th Regiment, 67th Regiment, 17th Regiment, fourth battalion 60th Rifles, 33rd Regiment, 42nd and 91st Highlanders, under the command of Major-General Lysons. In order to carry out a series of evolutions incidental to a sham fight, a small force acted as an enemy, under the command of Colonel Laffan, Royal Engineers. The field movements were concluded at noon.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. George Mellish, Q.C., the new Lord Justice of Appeal, in the room of the late Sir G. M. Giffard, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, June 2, 1848, and for many years has travelled the Northern Circuit. He received a silk gown in 1861, and has long enjoyed a large practice in the courts at Westminster Hall.

In the Admiralty Court, on Saturday last, Sir Robert Phillimore delivered judgment in two cross causes which had come before him, arising out of the collision between the South-Western Company's mail-packet *Normandy* and the steamer *Mary*, on March 17 last. The learned Judge held that the *Normandy* alone was to blame for the collision. Several actions for damages had been restrained pending the judgment in this suit.

Sir Robert Phillimore delivered judgment in the Court of Admiralty, on Tuesday, in an action brought against the owners of the ship *Clara Killam* for cutting the submarine cable between France and England. It appeared that, when near Dover, the ship was caught in a storm, and her anchor became entangled with the cable, which one of the sailors, by the captain's order, severed to get the anchor clear. His Lordship held that the *Clara Killam* was to blame for the damage done. The elder brethren of the Trinity House, by whom he was assisted, advised him that the anchor might have been slipped from the cable. The matter was left to the registrar to ascertain the amount of damage done.

The £2233 9s. lately awarded by the Admiralty to Mr. Jones, a discharged clerk from the Devonport Dockyard, stands to his credit in a Welsh bank. Vice-Chancellor Bacon, on Tuesday, made an order for the payment of the sum into court, pending the result of an information filed against Jones by the Attorney-General.

The Sultan of Turkey has been sued, through his Ambassador, in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins. A splendid ironclad was built for his Majesty by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, at a cost of £90,000, and delivered to the Turkish captain appointed to the command. Only a portion of the money was paid, instead of, according to bargain, the whole; and the captain put to sea. The Vice-Chancellor made an order under which the captain might be stopped on the high seas, and the ship brought back into port till the whole amount is paid.—The injunction was discharged on Tuesday; and the vessel, which had been seized at Plymouth, is to be transferred to the custody of the Turkish authorities on payment of the last instalment due to the builders.

Miss Walker, a governess, obtained £750, yesterday week, in an action tried at the Nottingham Assizes, for breach of promise against a young man named Summerby. There was no defence; Mr. Summerby said he had broken his promise only because his parents objected to his keeping it.

At the Cambridgeshire Assizes, on Monday, the principal case was an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Ellen Bull, the daughter of a farmer at Ely, against the Rev. Henry Robinson, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who has been engaged in tuition at Manchester since 1864. The engagement began in 1864, and the letters were of a most ardent character up to 1867, when they suddenly changed on the part of the defendant, who subsequently offered the plaintiff £250 to release him. After the case had lasted all day, the jury considered for about a quarter of an hour, and returned a verdict—damages for plaintiff, £350.

The Birmingham stipendiary magistrate fined a man 40s., last Saturday, for kissing a girl without her permission.

A solicitor named Kimberley was sent for trial, from Worship-street, last Saturday, for conspiring with two men named Mobbs and Jenkins to get £30 from a carpenter named Mitchell by false pretences. Jenkins and Mobbs proposed to sell Mitchell a house, which it was afterwards proved did not belong to them, for £250, and the former referred the buyer to Kimberley, his solicitor, as "a nice religious man." Kimberley said the title was as good as possible, and thereupon the carpenter paid £30 deposit, which he had been unable to get back. The defendants were admitted to bail.

A tobacconist, a cabdriver, and a carpenter were charged at the Marylebone Police Court, last Saturday, with having assembled in London-street, Paddington, for the purpose of betting. The offence was proved by the testimony of two policemen, and a fine of £5 was inflicted in each case.

At Wandsworth Police Court, on Tuesday, Henry Collins was re-examined on a charge of entering the house of Mr. John Partridge, a gentleman residing in Prospect-place, Wimbledon. A few days ago the prosecutor went out, leaving no one in the house, but locked the front door. During his absence the prisoner was seen to open the front door and enter the house. An alarm was raised, and the house was surrounded. The prisoner opened the front door, and he was held until a constable arrived. A skeleton key was found hanging behind the front door, and four other skeleton keys were found upon him. When the prosecutor reached home he found his house in the possession of the police. He also found that a cash-box had been taken from a drawer and the contents on the bed. A housebreaker's "jemmy" was discovered in the house. Richard Kemp, warder at the Wandsworth House of Correction, was called to prove a former conviction. He said that, in 1866, the prisoner was convicted at the Central Criminal Court for housebreaking in the name of Arthur Godfrey, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The prisoner was committed for trial.

An order was received at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, on Monday, directing the commitments to be to the City Prison instead of to Whitecross-street Prison. On Friday week twenty-eight prisoners, including two females, were removed to the City Gaol at Holloway. Mr. Leonard Edmunds and the defendant Fennelly, committed on account of the Bridgwater election, were removed. The prisoners have separate cells, but debtors are allowed to walk in the yard or in the corridor, and to be visited under the same regulations as existed at Whitecross-street Prison.

Matthew Burton, of Hucknall-Torkard, was tried, on Thursday week, at the Nottingham Assizes on a singular charge of perjury. The prisoner had brought an action against the Midland Railway Company for injuries sustained in an accident which occurred on their line, at the Mansfield junction, in December, 1868. The case was heard at Westminster in June, 1869, and resulted in a verdict for the prisoner, who obtained £750 damages, and taxed costs, £213. Mr. Overend then read the affidavit of Mr. Beales, attorney for the company, which showed that at the time of the trial the prisoner represented himself as being in a most helpless state. He was carried from his hotel to the court, and lay in an arm-chair, wrapped up in blankets, until the case was called on, when he was carried to the front of the court by three men, one supporting his head. He represented himself as being unable to speak sufficiently loud for the jury and his counsel

to hear, and his evidence was whispered in the ear of an usher of the court, who repeated it after him. The damages were paid by the company; but from information they received a watch was set upon the prisoner, and inquiries instituted at Hucknall-Torkard. It then appeared that both immediately before and after the trial he had been seen walking about the village some distance from his home, getting over stiles, and appearing in comparatively good health. Affidavits to this effect were made by three villagers named Trueman, Preston, and Critchley, and a new trial was applied for. Prisoner was called upon to show cause against it, and he then made an affidavit denying the allegations of Trueman, Preston, and Critchley. Upon this prisoner was charged with perjury, and was committed for trial by the Mayor and magistrates of Nottingham. For the defence the affidavits of several medical men were read, showing that in their opinion the prisoner was really injured by the accident, that he was suffering from impaired action of the spinal cord and other injuries, and that he would not again be able to earn his livelihood. A number of witnesses were then examined to prove that the prisoner was seen walking about shortly before and after the trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Judge said the prisoner richly deserved penal servitude; but, in consideration of the injuries he had received, he would be sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without hard labour.

At Shrewsbury Assizes, on Saturday last, Charles Wilson, aged nineteen, was charged with attempting to murder his father, Dr. Wilson, at Wem, in Shropshire. The doctor was asleep on a sofa in his dining-room, when he was awakened by two shots from a revolver, both of which took effect, but not fatally. The defence was that the prisoner had always been an affectionate son, and could have had no motive for such a crime; and that there was nothing to prevent a stranger from entering the house and firing the shots. The jury took this view of the case, and acquitted the youth.

Walter Millar was hanged, on Monday morning, within the walls of Newgate, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Henlin and Anne Boss, his housekeeper.

On Thursday week the execution of Andrew Carr, the pensioner, for the murder of Margaret Murphy, on June 16, in Dublin, took place inside Richmond Prison-yard. No one was present but the clergymen, the gaol officials, the Sheriff, and the reporters. Carr died penitent, and was attended by a Roman Catholic clergyman, with whom he prayed up to the last moment. The fall (14 ft.) was so great that the head was completely severed from the body.

A murder has taken place in the county of Down, the victim being John Gallagher, bailiff on Colonel Forbes's Seaford estates. Gallagher was last seen on Friday week going into a plantation. His body was found next morning with a wound in the head. It is believed that he was murdered for the purpose of robbery, a sum of £16 having been taken off his person. The police have arrested John Gregory, a gatekeeper at Colonel Forbes's residence, on suspicion of being the murderer. The bag in which Gallagher carried his money was found near the gatehouse in which Gregory lives. He was intimate with Gallagher, and had been in his house a short time before the murder.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., of 9, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, and of 9, Rue Tour Notre Dame, Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., by his relict, Lady Anstruther (his third wife), of Colville-square, Bayswater, the sole executrix, and to whom he has left the whole of his personal estate in England and France. His personality in England was sworn under £2000. The will is dated Feb. 15, 1868. Sir Windham is described as being a British subject, born of Scotch and English parents, and domiciled in England.

The will of the Right Hon. Louisa Mary Portman, the youngest daughter of Lord Portman (born 1834), was proved in London, under £30,000 personality.

The will of John Southerton Burn, Esq., of The Grove, Henley-on-Thames, grandson and heir-at-law of General Burn, R.A., was proved, in London, on the 15th ult., by Jane Burn, his relict; Edward Hawes, the nephew of the said Jane Burn; and the Rev. Henry Ralph Blackett, the testator's cousin, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £50,000. The will is dated July 12, 1860, with two codicils executed in 1865 and 1867. The testator died July 15, 1870. There are several specific and pecuniary legacies to members of his family. He leaves his wife an immediate legacy of £100 and the interest arising from his estate; and upon his youngest child attaining twenty-one, his sons, daughter, and wife are to take vested interests in certain specified portions of his estate.

The will of Henry James Laurie Stubbs, of Tynterfield, Chester, and of Manchester, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., under £140,000 personality. The will is dated March 25, 1869. The executors appointed are Charles Edward Stubbs, his brother; John Markendale, of Dunham, Chester; and Robert Dukenfield Darbishire, of Manchester. The testator has bequeathed to his executors, Messrs. Stubbs and Markendale, each a legacy of £1000 for their trouble. He divides the residue of his property amongst his sons and daughters, leaving to each daughter two tenths and to each son three tenths.

Miss Charlotte Jackson (who during her professional career was known as Miss Cubitt) has left £300 to the Royal Society of Musicians.

The Board of Trade inquiry, held at Liverpool, into the loss of the steam-ship *Chilian*, stranded at the entrance to the Mersey, closed on Saturday last. The captain (Mr. Gell) was exonerated; but the pilot was held responsible for the loss, on account of taking the vessel out through that particular channel, when the tide had been ebbing four hours.

The Bombay papers note the death of Professor J. P. Hughlings, which occurred on May 5, in Australia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was Professor of English Literature and History in the Elphinstone College, and acted for some time as registrar of the Bombay University. His loss is deeply regretted by the educational authorities and by all connected with the college and the High School. On the news reaching Bombay the college and the Elphinstone High School were closed for the day.

A system of transliteration adopted by Mr. W. W. Hunter, who is trying to introduce uniformity in the spelling of Indian geographical names, has received the approval of the Government of India. An accurate transliteration will in all cases be adopted, except in the names of places whose spelling has obtained an historical or popular fixity. Thus, it would be impossible (writes Mr. Hunter) to change Bengal, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay into Bangal, Kolkatta, Mandraj, and Mumbai; while Katak, Karimnal, and Vishakpatnam would be mere pedantry for Cuttack, Coromandel, and Vizagapatnam.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD CHARLES PAULET.

The Rev. Lord Charles Paulet, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, died, at Brighton, on the 23rd ult. His Lordship was born Aug. 23, 1802, the second son of Charles Ingoldsby, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Andrews, Esq., of Shotney Hall, Northumberland. He received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1824. In 1830 he was appointed Vicar of Wellesbourne, and in 1833 obtained a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Salisbury. He married—first, Aug. 13, 1831, Caroline Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., by whom (who died Oct. 6, 1847) he leaves an only surviving son, Charles William, late Captain 7th Hussars; and secondly, Aug. 10, 1850, Joane Frederica Mathewana, eldest daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq., of Wellesbourne Hall, by whom he leaves two daughters.

HON. FRANCIS CHARTERIS.

The Hon. Francis Charteris, whose death occurred at 23, St. James's-place, on the 28th ult., was eldest son of Lord Elcho, grandson of the Earl of Wemyss and March, and nephew, maternally, of the Earl of Lichfield. He had not quite completed his twenty-sixth year, and was unmarried.

THE COUNTESS OF CAITHNESS.

Louisa Georgiana, Countess of Caithness, died on the 31st ult., at Barrogill Castle, near Thurso. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., of Weston, by Sarah Georgiana, his wife, daughter of Richard, second Lord Waterpark, and was consequently sister of the Countess of Camperdown, and of Lady Carew. She married, July 17, 1847, James, Lord Berriedale (who succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Caithness in 1855), and leaves issue a son, George Philips Alexander, Lord Berriedale, and a daughter, Lady Fanny Georgiana Elizabeth Sinclair.

THE DOWAGER LADY OSBORN.

Frederica Louisa, Dowager Lady Osborn, widow of Sir John Osborn, fifth Baronet, of Chicksands Priory, Bedford, died at Campton House, her residence in that county, on the 23rd ult. Her Ladyship, who had attained her seventy-ninth year, was daughter of the late Sir Charles Davers, Bart. Her marriage with Sir John Osborn took place in 1809, and its issue consisted of five sons and three daughters, the eldest of the former being the present Sir George Robert Osborn, sixth Baronet, of Chicksands Priory.

MR. A. H. HALIDAY, A.M.

Alexander Henry Haliday, Esq., of Carnmoney, in the county of Antrim, died at the Villa Pisani, near Lucca, on the 13th ult. He was born Nov. 21, 1806, the eldest son of the late William Haliday, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Webster, Esq., of Greenhill, and claimed to be descended from a branch of the house of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire. In 1822 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and in five years after graduated as a gold medallist. Shortly after he was called to the Bar, but never practised. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Antrim in 1843. Mr. Haliday was distinguished as an entomologist.

MR. PLOWDEN, OF PLOWDEN.

William Henry Francis Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, in the county of Salop, the representative of a very ancient and eminent family, died on the 23rd ult., at his residence in Montagu-square, London, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was son of William Plowden (second son of Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden and Aston), and grandson of Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden and Aston, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart., of Netley Abbey. The Plowdens have been resident at Plowden from time immemorial. Their chief in the reign of Elizabeth was Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, serjeant-at-law, one of the greatest lawyers of his day. The late Mr. Plowden, of Plowden, succeeded to the estates at the decease of his uncle, and served as High Sheriff of his county in 1848. He married, Jan. 23, 1834, Barbara, daughter of Francis Cholmeley, Esq., of Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves a son and heir, William Francis, and other issue. Mr. Charles Joseph Plowden, the well-known banker of Rome, is Mr. Plowden's younger brother.

MR. SNEYD, OF KEELE.

Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele, in the county of Stafford, one of the first gentlemen of that county in position, property, ancestry, and personal estimation, died, at his seat, Keele Hall, on the 27th ult. He was born, Oct. 9, 1793, the eldest son of Colonel Walter Sneyd, of Keele, M.P. for Castle Rising, by the Hon. Louisa Bagot, his wife, daughter of William, first Lord Bagot, and succeeded to the estates and representation of his family in 1829. The Sneyds can trace back authentically to the time of King Henry III., and their late chief, whose death we record, was sixteenth in descent from Richard de Tunstall de Sneyde, who fought at Poitiers under Lord Audley. Mr. Sneyd served as High Sheriff for Staffordshire in 1844. His next brother and heir is the Rev. Walter Sneyd, A.M., now of Keele.

On Tuesday the proceedings of the congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which has been sitting at Leicester for a week, were brought to a close. The general concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall—Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The proceedings were of a formal character, consisting altogether of the passing of votes of thanks to those who had assisted in promoting the objects of the meeting.

An account of the amount due by the public to depositors in military savings banks on March 31, 1868, gives a total of £298,635. During the year ending March 31, 1869, the amount deposited was £182,287. During the same year the withdrawals reached the sum of £210,639, leaving a net balance, after taking into account some minor expenditure on account of army charitable funds, due by the public on March 31 last, of £278,701, the number of accounts open being 16,842.

The number of postage-stamps sold by the Post Office during the year ended Dec. 31, 1869 (as given in a return issued recently), was 721,211,380 (of various prices), valued at £3,490,608. 8,267,280 envelopes, of the value of £37,461, were sold during the year. In the year 1859 the stamps sold were 336,562,000, value £1,584,745; envelopes, 8,730,960, value £39,562. The stamps sold by the Inland Revenue in 1869 amounted to £708,490, as compared with £595,186 in 1859.

We learn from the quarterly return of the Registrar-General that 275,273 births and 162,750 deaths were registered in the United Kingdom in the three months ending June 30. The natural increase of population was thus 112,523. The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31 was 108,202. The resident population, in the middle of 1870, is estimated at 30,838,210; that of England and Wales amounting to 22,090,163; of Scotland to 3,222,837; and of Ireland to 5,525,210.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C.—At this time there can be no doubt that Prussia is before every other nation in the excellence, if not also in the number, of her chessplayers. In this respect she occupies the position which France held at the earlier part of the present century, and which England held some years later. This superiority on the part of Prussia is attributable mainly to the fact that her best players, undeterred by fear of losing reputation, constantly play against each other, and publish all games worth preserving. Until the amateurs of this country adopt the same course it is hopeless to look for anything beyond mediocrity among them.

CRANMORE.—Very smart. "Is it a true thing," as Audrey asked, or have you only "conveyed" and cooked it? We have a strong reminiscence of a position founded on the same idea, though the mate was not effected in so few moves. If you can assure us of its originality the diagram shall appear.

THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.—Referring to the second variation, beginning at Black's 15th move, in R. S. M.'s letter of last week, a valued correspondent remarks:—"In the analysis of the Allgauer Gambit by 'R. S. M.' a very notable imperfection will be found at move 18 of the alternative variation, where Black is made to take the adverse Knight, whereas if he check with his Rook at King's square, he can give mate next move."

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1378 has been received from I. W. E., Horatio, Margot; J. C. S. P. Q. B. of Bruges; Jeanette and Jennöt, Orazio, R. D. T., W. E., 1870, P. L. P., Q. E. D., M. P. E. de Gogorza and A. de Gogorza, G. Harlock, Pip, E. H. Brown, Omicron; H. Frau, of Lyons; Fandango, G. Haycraft, F.R.S., Beppo, J. Davidson, Alderley, Monkbarns, Violet, W. H., C. D., Deroven.

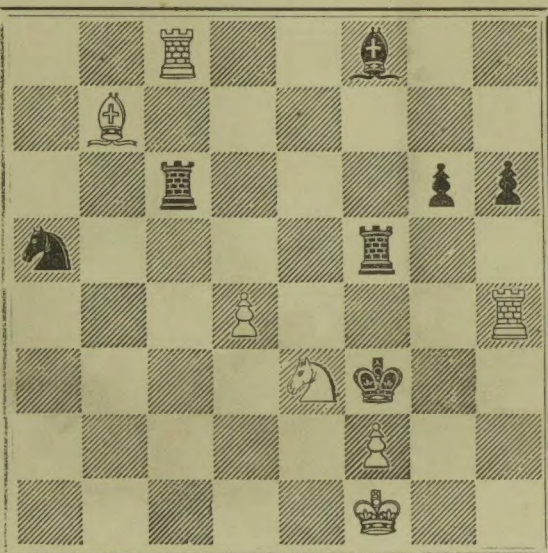
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1378.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 8th, becoming a Bishop	Kt to Kt 3rd, or*	If he play Kt to K B 5th, White replies with B to Kt 7th. Mate.	
2. B to K B 6th	Kt takes P	3. R to K R 5th. Mate.	
*1. 2. B to K B 6th	Kt to B 2nd Kt takes R	3. P takes Kt. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1380.

By Mr. I. PHENIX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE WESTMINSTER AND THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUBS.

This contest, which originated in a challenge from the latter club, came off on Tuesday, the 26th ult., upon the conditions agreed on by the respective parties—namely:

1. That each club should be represented by at least fifteen players.
2. That one game should be played by each pair; and, if possible, concluded at the same sitting.
3. That one hour should be allowed to each player for every twenty moves; and the time saved in making one twenty moves to be expended, if required, in another twenty.
4. The score to be reckoned on the total of games played in the course of the sitting.

From the accompanying list of the competitors, and the final score, it will be seen that, although many of the strongest players of the Westminster Club—Messrs. Barnes, Boden, Burden, Macdonnell, Wormald, and De Vere—took no part in the conflict, that club was victorious by a majority of six games:—

WESTMINSTER.	CITY OF LONDON.	WESTMINSTER.	CITY OF LONDON.	DRAWN.	GAMES.
Amant, St. .. v. Watts ..	1	..	..	..	1
Alexander .. v. Rudderforth ..	..	..	..	..	..
Belaief .. v. Potter ..	..	..	1	..	..
Blumberg .. v. Lamb ..	..	..	1	..	..
Duffy .. v. Chappell ..	..	..	..	..	..
Elam .. v. Beardsell ..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin, S. .. v. Clark ..	2	..	1	..	..
Franklin, W. .. v. Huckvale ..	..	..	1	..	..
Harrison .. v. Humphries ..	3	..	1	..	..
Hewitt .. v. Smith ..	..	..	..	..	1
Lewis .. v. Van der Velde ..	2	..	..	..	..
Lowe .. v. Burn ..	..	..	1	..	1
Marett .. v. Cole ..	..	..	1	..	1
Mocatta .. v. Gossip ..	2	..	..	..	..
Murphy .. v. Frankenstein ..	..	..	1	..	..
Ormond .. v. Down ..	1	..	..	..	..
W .. v. Fenton ..	1	..	..	..	..
Wisker .. v. Lord ..	1	..	1	..	1
Total .. ..	16	..	10	..	5

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS AT BADEN-BADEN.

Chessplayers generally will be glad to hear that the meeting at Baden has not been set aside by "the stern tyrant, War." The intending combatants assembled, as was appointed, on July 13, and were addressed by the president, Prince Stourdzia, who in brief but appropriate terms expressed his gratification at seeing so many distinguished champions present. The regulations of play in the grand tournament were then read to the meeting. Of these, the most important are the following:—

1. Each player to play three games with every other competitor. Drawn games to be reckoned as half-games to each opponent. Each player to make not less than twenty moves an hour; and anyone exceeding that limit to have the game scored against him. The time to be computed from the hour appointed for play, and any combatant coming late to have the time he is behind deducted from his play-time. Any player failing to arrive within one hour and a half of the fixed time for play to have a game scored against him. Any pair of players appointed to play together failing to appear within an hour and a half of the fixed time for play to forfeit each a game, any private arrangement between them notwithstanding.
2. The first move of the first game in each rubber to be decided by lottery, and then to be taken alternately whether won or drawn.
3. The winner of each game to deliver to the secretary a legible copy of that game before the beginning of play next day, under the penalty of having the game in question scored as drawn. If a game be drawn the player who had first move to furnish a copy, or failing, to have the game scored against him.
4. On and after July 18, play to begin at 9 a.m., and each game to be played out at one sitting. If a game last less than four hours, the pair who played it to begin another at four p.m. and finish it at one sitting.
5. The player who scores the highest number of games to be entitled to the first prize of 3000f. The player who scores the next highest number to have the second prize, consisting of the sum received as entrance fees.

The competitors in the grand tourney were ten in number—namely, Messrs. Anderssen, Blackburne, Minckwitz, Neumann, L. Paulsen, Rosenthal, Steinitz, Stern, De Vere, and Winawer.

The pairing, by lottery, was as follows:—  
Anderssen versus Rosenthal. Neumann versus Paulsen.  
Blackburne „ Steinitz. De Vere „ Winawer.  
Minckwitz „ Stern.

Play in the grand tourney began on Monday, the 18th, at the hour appointed. In the first round victory declared for Messrs. Anderssen, Blackburne, Minckwitz, Paulsen, and Winawer. In the second for Messrs. Minckwitz, Neumann, Rosenthal, and De Vere, the game between Messrs. Blackburne and Steinitz in this round being drawn.

The latest intelligence gives the following scores:—

Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Anderssen 3	..	1 .. 3	Rosenthal 1	..	2 .. 1
Blackburne 1	..	1 .. 2	Steinitz 2	..	1 .. 1
Minckwitz 2	..	2 .. 0	Stern 0	..	4 .. 0
Neumann 2	..	1 .. 0	De Vere 1	..	2 .. 0
Paulsen 2	..	1 .. 0	Winawer 2	..	1 .. 1

We are promised a few of the best games, and hope to give two or three of them, with the final result of the chief tourney, next week.

MUSIC.

With the close of the two opera establishments, as recorded last week, comes a sudden lull of London music, which will probably be but little, if at all, broken until after the festivals to be held at Hereford and Birmingham at the end of this month and the beginning of next.

The Crystal Palace summer concerts terminated on Saturday afternoon with the eighth performance which has been given since May. Last Saturday's concert included the brilliant singing of Mdle. Ilma di Murska in "O luce di Quest' Anima" (encored) and the shadow song from "Dinorah;" of Madame Sinico in "Ernani involami;" Mr. Santley's fine delivery of "O, ruddier than the cherry," also encored; as was Madame Sinico's effective singing of "Home, sweet home." Other vocal pieces (operatic selections) were contributed by Mdles. Pauline Lewitzky and Felice, Signori Perotti, Urlo, and Zoboli. The fine band of the establishment gave the overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "Masaniello," with excellent effect; the concert having closed with the grand march and chorus from Beethoven's music to the "Ruins of Athens," the choral portion by the Crystal Palace choristers, who also gave Schubert's exquisite chorus of shepherds, from his "Rosamunde" music. Mr. Manns conducted with his well-known ability.

The annual public concert of the London Academy of Music took place at St. George's Hall on Saturday last, when the professional students performed a long selection, vocal and instrumental, in which pianoforte music largely preponderated. Nine young ladies—Misses Chidley, Wyatt, A. Bernard, Moulding, Hutchinson, Vargas, Gray, F. Harrison, and Smeson—performed pieces, some with, some without, orchestral accompaniments. Other instrumental solos were a fantasia on the violoncello by Master Buels and one on the violin by Mr. Sommers. Vocal pieces were contributed by several students, and the performances generally were much applauded. Dr. Wyld, the principal of the institution, conducted. At the competitive examination held on the previous day gold medals were awarded to Misses Ori and A. Bernard; and silver medals to Misses Vargas, Duthoit, Fanny Smith, Marshall, Hamilton, Avery, West, Codd, Moulding, Green, Fulham, Hancock, S. Smeson, and Master C. Speer.

THE THEATRES.

The business of our dramatic establishments is at present rather in expectation than in possession. The heat of the weather has compelled the shutting of houses or prevented their opening. The few attempts at doing the latter have been failures. A single night's experiment has been sufficient to prove the inexpediency of the effort. The management of the Gaiety boasts that it has accomplished a season of twenty months, during which it has produced many pieces, employed many performers, and abolished the fee system in the front of the house, which, says the advertisement, "has been conducted as nearly as possible like a gentleman's mansion." We do not exactly understand this, but we can bear testimony to the excellence of the arrangements. The Globe is placed under the management of Miss Alleyne, whose engagements are completed, and who will have the advantage of Mr. Walter Lacey's experience. We hear that, at the Queen's, Mr. Phelps will succeed Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, and that preparations are being made for bringing out there "Midsummer Night's Dream," with the accessories and scenery of which trial was so successfully made at Sadler's Wells when under the conduct of this excellent actor. The success of Mrs. Wood's troupe at the Standard has been great, and is followed by Mr. Charles Reade's company, which commenced on Monday with the drama of "Put Yourself in His Place," recently performed at the Adelphi. It was remarkably well received. Mr. H. Neville was in full vigour, and commanded the acclamations of the house. The curtain fell to loud plaudits. But the attendance was not so numerous as it ought to have been; another proof of the difficulty of obtaining full houses at this period of the year. Mr. Tom Taylor's "Overland Route" has been revived at the Haymarket, but shorn of many of its attractions in regard to the representatives of character; and is further corroborated by the resuscitation of Mr. Talfourd's "Atalanta," with new songs and other helps to its renewed acceptance. The Lyceum and Sadler's Wells continue shut, and the Globe will not reopen until October.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The following regulations and notices relative to the mails have been issued by the Postmaster-General:—

Henceforth, closed mails for Constantinople will be made up at the General Post Office for transmission via Belgium, Vienna, and the Danube. These mails will be dispatched on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week, with supplementary mails on the following mornings. The rates of postage will be:—Letters, 6d. per half-ounce; newspapers, book packets, and patterns—for each newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad—not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; for every additional 4 oz., 3d. For a book packet or packet of patterns and samples, not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 1d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 2d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 5d.; for every additional 4 oz., 5d. All letters, &c., for Constantinople will henceforward be sent via Belgium, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent.

The North German Lloyd being unable for the present to provide steam-vessels for the conveyance of mails weekly from Southampton to New York, the mails for the United States, which have hitherto been made up in London on the morning of every Tuesday, will not be dispatched until further notice; and all mails for the United States will be forwarded by the Cunard or Inman packets.

In the notice No. 24, issued in June, it was stated that, the mail communication between New York and San Francisco having been accelerated by the completion of the Pacific Railway, correspondence for Japan and China, directed to go by the United States monthly packet from San Francisco, would probably be in time if posted in this country so as to arrive in New York not later than the 26th of each month. Information has, however, since been received from the United States Post Office that the sailing of each packet from San Francisco is now arranged to take place on the 1st of each month, and that, consequently, correspondence posted in the United Kingdom for transmission to Japan and China, via the United States, should reach New York not later than the 22nd of each month, instead of the 26th, as stated in the last notice.

From April 1 to July 30 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £20,652,822. This period, it will be observed, covers a third part of the financial year, for the whole of which the estimated revenue is £67,634,000. The expenditure during the past four months has been £24,814,944. The sums both received and spent are less than in the corresponding period of last year. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,228,177.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR  
AUGUST.

The fashions have to be sought at the present moment at the *bains de mer* rather than in the Bois de Boulogne, for Paris is completely denuded of its arbiters of the mode at this particular season of the year. There we learn that foulards of maize colour, pale fawn, and various unbleached tints, trimmed with white guipure, or more commonly with guipure of the same shade, are largely in vogue for toilettes de promenade. The more stylish toilettes are of delicate shades of taffeta, such as white shot with rose colour, the jupe being trimmed all the way up with little vandyked flounces, each of which is surmounted by a biais of Brussels lace. In front is a rounded tablier trimmed with three narrow lace flounces, which are in their turn surmounted by a double vandyked ruche. The corsage, which is high behind and low and opening to a point in front, is worn in conjunction with a chemisette of Brussels lace. The sleeves, of medium size, fall just below the elbows, where they are trimmed with double lace flounces, separated by a ruche of vandyked rose taffeta. The costume is completed by a *casaque* Louis Quinze in white crêpe de Chine, trimmed with deep Bruges lace bordered with a white silk fringe. Behind it is slightly bouffante, while at the sides it is caught up by bows formed of numerous coques of rose-coloured taffeta; the sleeves are open to the elbows, where they are trimmed with bows of corresponding form.

Chapeaux are of Italian straw trimmed with apple-blossoms or flowers of delicate hues, and coques of black velvet securing a long gauze veil of white lace and black crêpe de Chine, relieved by a large bunch of heliotropes, and having the necklaces bordered with lace; of white tulle illusion bordered with blonde elaborately coquillé, and surmounted by a delicate-tinted ostrich feather, which loses itself, as it were, in the lace. One chapeau of white crêpe de Chine is lined with rose-coloured satin, and trimmed with a long veil of tulle illusion of the same shade, tied in a knot behind; while in front is a bunch of acacia blossoms set off with a few green leaves; the strings, of narrow, rose-coloured ribbon, fasten beneath the chin. Some chapeaux Watteau of white straw are trimmed with black lace and clusters of fruit (plums and greengages intermixed, for instance), posed on a green velvet band; or with a blue velvet fronton and almond blossoms



HIGH CROSS, NEAR LEICESTER, THE CENTRE OF ROMAN BRITAIN,  
SEE PAGE 149.

and leaves that trail with ends of blue ribbon over the hair behind; or with clusters of moss-roses and bands of black velvet entwined round the long scarf veil of pink silk gauze.

with ends, being worn behind. The chapeau of rice straw is trimmed with a bunch of roses, and has streamers of green ribbon falling behind.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of white muslin figured over with rosebuds, the under skirt trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted by a narrow ruche, and the short upper jupe slightly caught up behind, under a double plissé of rose-coloured satin, which forms, as it were, the bow of the ceinture. The low corsage is veiled with a small mantlet of white taffeta, embroidered over with roses and buds, and edged with white guipure. The coiffure is composed of a wreath of roses, which trail among the hair behind.

Fig. 2.—Toilette de promenade in toile de Chine, the under jupe trimmed with broad white bands surmounting a vandyked guipure. The upper jupe, shaped into festoons of various dimensions and lengths, is bordered with a similar trimmings, and raised behind under a "noeud pouf." The sleeves, loose at the wrists, are trimmed with large simulated cuffs, and the high corsage has the collar open in front and falling in a square form half way down the waist behind. The chapeau of violet crêpe de Chine, which is trimmed with a white lace border in front, has a cluster of white flowers and maroon leaves posed at the top.

Fig. 3.—Robe ronde of white muslin, having the lower part of the jupe trimmed with three plaited flounces, surmounted by a deep trimming of blue and white taffeta ribbon arranged obliquely, and above which again are two narrower flounces. A little tunic of blue taffeta, open in front, where it is shaped into points, and ornamented at the waist with a small bow, falls in bouffantes behind and at the sides. The corsage, very open in front, is trimmed with ruched entredeux and bordered with narrow lace, the short sleeves being ornamented with blue taffeta bows. The coiffure consists of some puffs of white lace, on which is posed a cluster of blue flowers.

Fig. 4.—Robe of pale-green shot silk striped with rose colour, the skirt perfectly plain and the extremely low corsage veiled with a pardessus of black grenadine, bouffante behind, and trimmed at the neck and shoulders and round the edges with a narrow ruche. A couple of basques fall down in front, where the narrow ceinture of the same material as the robe is ornamented with a small bow, a larger bow, is trimmed with a bunch of roses, and has streamers of green ribbon falling behind.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.